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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 23. Whole No. 737. NEW YORK, JUNE 4, 1904. Price per Copy, 10c

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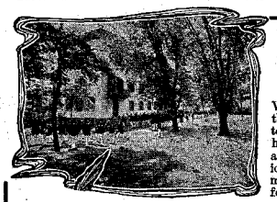

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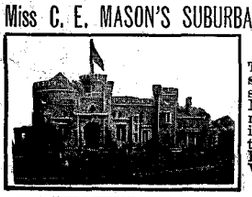

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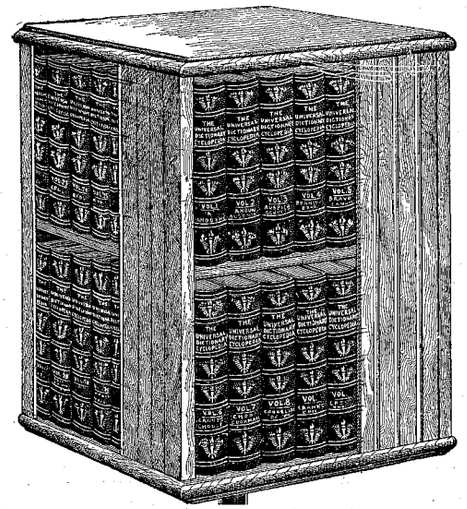

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 East 23d Street, corner Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 23 NEW YORK, JUNE 4, 1904 WHOLE NUMBER, 737

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

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Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SOWING THE HIGH SEAS WITH MINES.

WHEN the Japanese planted mines across the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur and lured the *Petropavlovsk* out to destruction, De Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, exclaimed in indignation that "the wholesale scattering of these engines of destruction at points where they may easily drift into the path of the marine commerce of the world, to the common danger, can in nowise be regarded as admissible." It seems that the Russian commander at Port Arthur has come to think differently, for at the first favorable opportunity, if reports are correct, he strewed floating mines along the usual track of the Japanese fleet and reported that he saw two of them send the big battle-ship *Hatsuse* to the bottom, and another cripple a second battle-ship which the Japanese have said nothing about. But the mines that did not explode then began drifting all over that part of the sea. The London *Times's* despatch-boat passed two of them near Wei-hai-wei, a hundred miles from Port Arthur, the Chicago *Daily News's* boat passed eight, and Chinese junks are picking them up by the dozen. Ocean currents may carry them to almost any part of the Pacific, and the danger to neutral commerce has brought out some indignant protests.

The correspondent on the despatch-boat of the London *Times* and New York *Times* says:

"The Russians at Port Arthur are in a desperate frame of mind, and they have made their desperation an excuse to sow the whole Strait of Pe-chi-li with floating blockade mines.

"Not only have these diabolical machines been placed off their own shores and in their own waters, but it is reported that launches and junks have been sent out to drop mines at night or in fogs in waters likely to be used by the Japanese war-ships and transports.

"These mines have drifted into the high seas and Chinese waters, where they constitute the gravest danger to neutral shipping. Yesterday the *Haimun* passed two floating within six miles of Wei-hai-wei.

"Even as an act of a desperate garrison, this must be in violation of the law of nations. The Japanese are doing their best. In fact, they have lost three war-ships during the past week trying to cope with this evil, but tho every expedient has been tried they can not control the loose infernal machines deliberately floated out into the high seas."

To strew the high seas with mines "is an inconceivable outrage upon humanity," exclaims the Philadelphia *Ledger;* and the New York *Evening Post* declares that "the nations can not sit idly by and see the pathways of ocean commerce made the lurking-places of death." "Mining the open seas is practically making war on neutral nations, and Russia's reckless and wanton behavior will only still further alienate the sympathy and good-will of civilized peoples," observes the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* adds that "should some neutral war-ship be destroyed as was the *Hatsuse*, the Russians will find themselves in a most unpleasant predicament."

Thomas Erskine Holland, professor of international law and diplomacy at Oxford, says in a communication to the London *Times:*

"It is certain that no international usage sanctions the employment by one belligerent against another of mines or other secret contrivances which would, without notice, render dangerous the navigation of the high seas. No belligerent has ever asserted his right to do anything of the kind, and it may be in the recollection of your readers that strong disapproval was expressed of the design erroneously attributed to the United States a few years since of effecting the blockade of certain Cuban ports by torpedoes instead of by a cruising squadron. These, it was pointed out, would superadd to the risk of capture and confiscation to which a blockade runner was admittedly liable the penalty of the total destruction of the ship and all on board."

Admiral de Horsey, of the British navy, writes to the London *Times*, saying:

"The laying of mines in the open sea beyond territorial waters would seem to be not only inhuman, but a breach of international law and practise. The open sea, as stated by Vattel, is the common property of all nations.

"The mine which destroyed the battle-ship *Hatsuse* might equally have been fatal to any neutral ship of war or innocent merchant ship of any nation navigating those seas, as, by indisputable right, it would be entitled to do.

"Is it conceivable that if England were at war we would be justified in endangering the ships of all neutral nations navigating the English Channel by placing destructive mines in that highway beyond our territorial waters?

"If it should prove true that the destruction of the *Hatsuse* was effected by a mine wilfully placed in the open sea ten miles from land, the act appears to me one of wholesale murder and its perpetrator *hostis humani generis*."

Sir John MacDonell, another British authority, condemns Russia's act, but doubts if anything will be done about it. He says to a correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"In regard to maritime warfare neutrals are no longer united, as they once were, in arresting the encroachments of belligerents. When only one or two nations had or aspired to have large navies, the other countries were generally agreed on the course of action. At all events, they were jealous of any diminution of neutrals' rights on the high seas.

"Now all is changed. Several nations possess powerful fleets

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MURATA. KUROPATKIN. TERAUCHI.

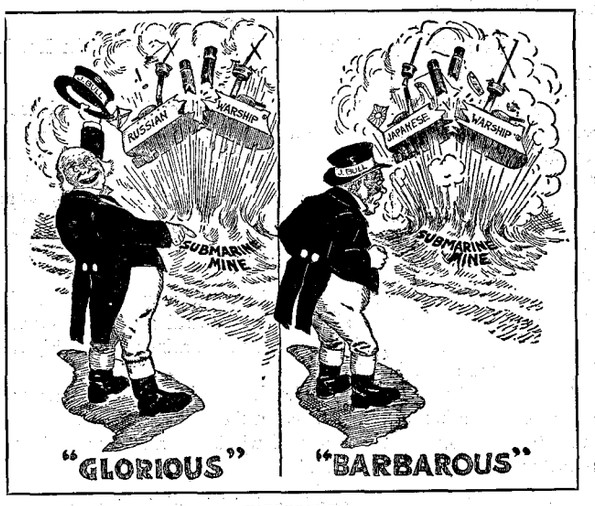
A photograph taken in Tokio during General Kuropatkin's visit there before the war, showing the Russian commander seated between Lieutenant-General Terauchi Masakata, the Japanese Minister of War, and the Japanese Major-General Murata.

and hope to strengthen them. If they look forward to the possibility of being strong, if not supreme, on sea, they hesitate to condemn acts which in the past they would have severely reprobated because, they say, 'Who knows how soon it may be to our interests as belligerents to do the very acts from which as neutrals to-day we suffer?'

"I believe this will prove the key to much we shall witness in this war."

The New York *American* expresses similar doubt in the following editorial:

"The trouble about international law is the difficulty of enforcing its provisions. A country engaged in a desperate struggle will



DIFFERENT.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

do pretty much anything that increases its chances for final victory, and hazard the disesteem of other nations for not fighting according to the strict letter of the code.

"If a ship of some non-combatant nation was destroyed by a loose mine, and there was any way of tracing the authorship of the mine, the injured nation would doubtless make representations and would probably obtain an indemnity; but so long as the Russians know the route that is to be frequented by their enemy's battle-ships, or so long as Japan feels able to forecast the course of Russian ships, these nations are very likely to risk the indemnity.

"The importance for each of crippling the other at sea is paramount to both, and all the other nations can do is to give as wide a berth as possible to the danger zone.

"War is not a matter of nice conduct. If the combatant nations abstain from needless cruelty and oppression of non-combatants, and are merciful with prisoners and wounded, as both the fighters in the Far East appear to be, the world will have to be satisfied with that much gain for humanity until it is civilized enough to abstain from war altogether.

"There has never been a war of consequence in which the rules were observed scrupulously. Even the United States destroyed a Confederate privateer in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, and no rule of international conduct is better settled than the observance of the neutrality of a friendly port.

"As long as there is an advantage to be won, men engaged in warfare will take the necessary risks, whether those risks be from the enemy or from the world at large.

"It is a deplorable quality undoubtedly, but it is human nature."

FIGHT OF THE ATLANTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK'S losing struggle for the export trade has long been contemplated with complacency by Baltimore and other Atlantic ports which have been capturing portions of New York's commerce. In 1873 New York exported 44,000,000 bushels of wheat; in 1902 it exported only 23,000,000. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk, on the other hand, exported 10,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1873, and 31,000,000 bushels in 1902. This large diversion of traffic from New York to these other ports has been partly due to a differential freight rate on through shipments from the West, agreed upon by the railroads, which favors these ports at New York's expense. The New York Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association have now appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to forbid this differential agreement and to restore free competition; and the Boston Chamber of Commerce joins New York in this plea. The favored ports reply that they should enjoy a lower rate because they are nearer Chicago. The Baltimore *American* treats New York's claim thus:

"New York admits that it has lost a large part of this trade, not

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through maintenance of the differential, but through its own folly in tolerating excessive port charges. These it can blame on Tammany, which has used the wharves and docks as political spoils, as part of its wide system of political graft. These charges have not yet been reduced to a reasonable figure, and Tammany, again in power, will doubtless insist on taking the same rake-off on that city's commerce as it took before. Yet in face of these facts New York has the consummate audacity to demand that a branch of the United States Government shall supply the deficiency and make good the wrong which maladministration of municipal affairs has inflicted on its own commerce. A few years ago New York even went so far as to appeal to Congress for relief, but Congress very properly declined to be hoodwinked or cajoled into doing something which that port should do for itself.

"Maintenance of the differential is simply a legitimate business proposition. There are no two sides to the question—in fact, there is no question at all. Baltimore, being nearer than New York to certain shipping points, has a right to demand a lower rate, based upon the distance in miles. This is as simple as can be, and all the arguments New York can muster can not change the self-evident truth. The Baltimore representatives have presented the case to the commission clearly and forcibly, and that body can take but one view of the matter. Baltimore's differential must be maintained, and will be maintained. If New York wants more of the trade, it must fight for it, but it must fight in a legitimate manner, and not by seeking government cures for evils for which the city itself is alone responsible."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* avers, however, that "all that New York asks is the benefit of her natural advantages and the enterprise of her people, and she is not afraid of competition on fair terms." It says further:

"Baltimore is about a hundred miles nearer than New York to Chicago, but she is on Chesapeake Bay, 150 miles from the sea, and when a vessel gets out to the ocean it is farther from European ports than New York Bay is. Her port facilities are vastly inferior to those of New York and her elevator and storage capacity about one-fifth as great. Many more lines of steamers come here than to Baltimore, and they go to a much larger number of foreign ports, because here is where the import and export trade of the United States is mainly centered. It is here because of the natural advantages of New York for both inland and ocean transportation and for the connection between the two. The valleys from the interior to the seacoast, terminating in the magnificent channel of the Hudson River, and the spacious bay, with its unequalled water front, make New York the natural gateway of the continent. Besides the regular lines, most vessels engaged in American trade from any part of the world have occasion to come here, and can receive cargoes here to better advantage than anywhere else.

"It is the fact that New York has advantages of location and harbor accommodations, and established advantages of communication, which attract commerce and make it the natural center of export as well as import trade, that Baltimore and Philadelphia wish to offset with a handicap of differential rates on inland railroad transportation, in order that they may secure such a share of this trade as they think they ought to have. But New York is entitled to the benefit of its advantages, and they are a benefit to the trade of the whole country. There is neither justice nor economic wisdom in the demand that the great railroad lines shall unite to bind New York while feebler rivals steal away a part of its heritage."

AN AMERICAN KIDNAPED BY MOORISH BRIGANDS.

SEVERAL American papers think that the Moorish bandits who ran off with Ion Perdicaris in Morocco must have been reading about Miss Ellen Stone in the newspapers. "It is quite probable that if Miss Stone had not been ransomed, this latest American sufferer would not have been molested," believes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* and the Philadelphia *Press* thinks that "if more force and less ransom had been forthcoming in Miss Stone's case at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, it is highly probable that Mr. Perdicaris at the other end of the Mediterranean would never have been kidnaped." However that may be, the course now being followed in the case of the New Jersey millionaire is very different from that followed in the case of the Congregationalist missionary. Instead of sending a big ransom fund, a cruiser and three gunboats have been sent to Tangier, and an attempt is being made to compel the Sultan to satisfy the bandit's demands. The Sultan pleads inability to control the wild mountain bandits.

Perdicaris was born in the United States consulate at Athens, where his father was consul-general, on April 1, 1840. His American home is in Trenton, N. J., but he has been accustomed to spend most of his time at Tangier, where he had built a splendid palace, and had spent many thousands of dollars in the sanitation and improvement of the city and in benefactions to the poor. He entertained lavishly, and had often had as a guest the brigand Rasoulli, who broke in upon a dinner party uninvited on the

"WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE?"
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

Woodman, spare that tree; touch not a single bough.
Funds would be scarce if we should "run amuck"—just now.
—Pughe in *Puck*.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

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evening of May 18 with his followers and took Mr. Perdicaris and his stepson as unwilling guests to his mountain retreat.

The Chicago *Daily News* suggests that France restore order in the Sultan's bandit-ridden dominions. It says:

"It can not be long before countries like Morocco will be compelled to emerge from barbarism and establish responsible, civilized governments. If they fail to do so, other Powers will intervene and effect the reform by force. In the case of Morocco the duty would seem to fall naturally to France, which has possession of the adjacent territory in Algiers and Tunis and the French Sudan. If that nation or some other responsible Power were suzerain of Morocco, brigands and fanatical revolutionaries would receive some much-needed lessons. A country where insurrections and sanguinary punitive expeditions are common and in which the native courts do not accept the evidence of a Christian or a Jew as against a Mohammedan can not be allowed to hamper the progress of twentieth-century civilization."

An enlightening comment on the situation in Morocco is given by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The conditions there, it says, are "intolerable," and there is "urgent need of establishing some kind of government at the Moroccan capital which shall be at once able and willing to enforce the laws, to maintain order and to afford an adequate protection to persons living within the scope of its authority." It continues:

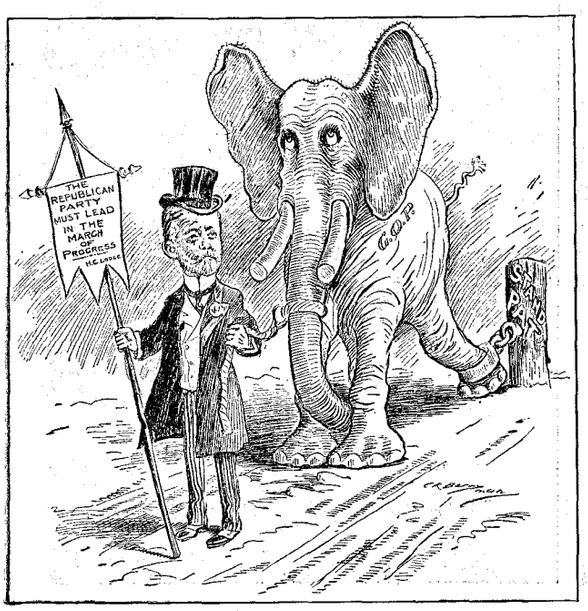
"The trouble arises in part from the weakness of the Sultanate and from its chronic inability to make its authority respected any considerable distance from the coast, and in part from the special unfitness of the reigning sovereign for the position which he occupies. No Sultan of Morocco has succeeded in reducing to submission the fierce Berber tribes. They roam at will over an area which forms not less than five-sixths of all Morocco, and years must elapse before order can be maintained in the wild regions which they inhabit. But under Mulay-el-Hassan, the predecessor of the actual Sultan, the reins of government were held with a much firmer hand than they are at present. He was a ruler who had the sentiment of authority, who felt his responsibility, who attended strictly to business, and who vigorously imposed his own will upon the subordinates whose obedience he commanded. Every day he would call upon his ministers to give an account of their doings, and he took good care to retain under his own control all the powers of the government. He had friends, but no favorites, and under all circumstances he was the chief.

"Things are different with the reigning Sultan, Mulay-abd-el-Aziz. Born of a Circassian mother, he early came under European influence, and with the best of intentions he undertook as soon as he ascended the throne to introduce ideas with which his subjects were not in sympathy, and political reforms for which they were not prepared. Consciously or otherwise, he surrendered the autocratic principle upon which the government was based, and which was best adapted to the needs of the situation and to the sentiment of the community, and permitted his cabinet to absorb a measure of authority which seriously impaired his own prestige and weakened his personal importance. The actual government passed into the hands of the ministerial council, while the unpractical Sultan, busied with his European entertainments, neglected the affairs of state as too wearisome to be worth his serious attention. The grave disturbances which were the immediate consequence of this short-sighted folly will be remembered, and while they were presently suppressed, the radical weakness and inefficiency of the government is once more exemplified in what has just happened at Tangiers.

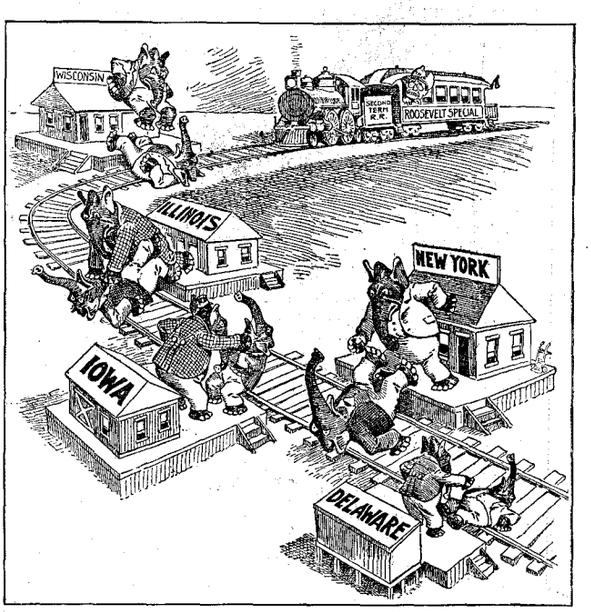
"The first duty of the hour is to secure the safety of the prisoners. This can only be done by according for the moment the conditions which have been exacted, and whatever pressure is necessary to that end will doubtless be brought to bear upon the Sultan with the least possible delay. Neither Great Britain nor the United States is likely to be backward in this respect. It is not, however, enough to obtain the release of the present victims. Measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of these outrages by inspiring the natives with a wholesome respect for the power of the countries whose nationals they imagine can be maltreated with impunity, and upon whom they are accustomed to bestow every opprobrious epithet in their vocabulary of vituperation. It is high time that something vigorous should be done to impress the Moroccan Sultan's unruly subjects with a proper sense of the necessity of good behavior."

HOME ESTIMATES OF GOVERNOR PEABODY.

SOME of the Colorado papers are hotly indignant over the magazine and newspaper statements that there is a situation "closely akin to chaos" in Colorado, that there "is a small rebellion" on foot there, and that the State is "bordering on civil war." "It seems surprising to us of Colorado," says the Colorado Springs *Telegraph*, "that after the labor troubles have been over for several months, and the mines all at work except a few of the coal-mines, that high-class Eastern publications should be giving the impression that the State is now in the midst of labor troubles and in a condition of chaos bordering upon anarchy." As a matter of fact, says the editor of *The Telegraph*, "there has never been a



FORWARD, MARCH!
—Berryman in the Washington *Post*.



TROUBLE ALL ALONG THE LINE.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

REPUBLICAN SERENITY CARICATURED.

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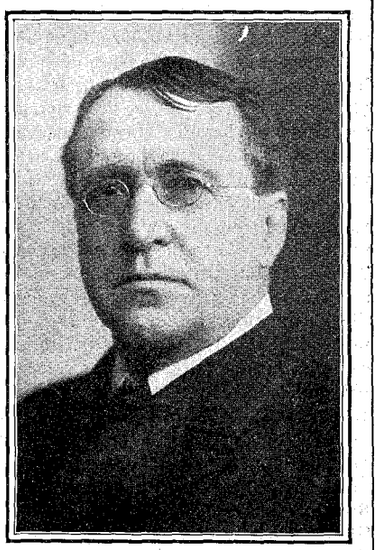
GEN. SHERMAN M. BELL,

Who has just resigned the command of the Colorado militia. He says: "The corporations used the militia for their own purposes, and instead of the militia being used to protect the people and uphold the law, that force was actually used to encourage trouble."

CAPT. BULKELEY WELLS.

General Bell and Captain Wells, commanding the militia, disregarded Judge Stevens's orders, and he assessed a fine of $500 on each, in their absence. They were upheld in their course by Governor Peabody.



DISTRICT JUDGE THERON STEVENS,

Who has interfered with the reign of the military in Colorado with injunctions and writs of *habeas corpus*. He suggests that it is the Governor and militia, and not the miners, that are in insurrection. He is mentioned for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

OPPOSING LEADERS IN COLORADO.

time in the history of the State when the people have enjoyed the peace and sense of security for life and property that they do at this moment, and yet the impression is being spread throughout the East that business is paralyzed in Colorado, and the people arrayed in two opposing camps, ready to fly at each other at the drop of the hat." The credit for "the absolutely tranquil and orderly condition existing in Colorado to-day" is given by the same journal to Governor Peabody. To quote:

"There are no soldiers in the field except a very small number at Trinidad (in the coal-fields), and perhaps a company or two at Telluride, in the silver-mining district. As to whether or not the military officers have the right to deport or drive out of camp undesirable characters, is a question for the courts to settle. Whether or not the governor was justified in suspending the writ of habeas corpus in two or three instances will be decided in the Supreme Court within a few days. Assuming that both actions were wrong, the fact still remains that James H. Peabody is the first and only governor of an American State who has had the moral courage to attack lawless unionism and make it possible for labor and capital both to enjoy to the full extent the guarantees of the Constitution, whether a strike is in progress or not. He has established and maintained the correctness of the theory that it is not necessary for a governor to wait until life and property have been destroyed before calling out the troops. He believes he has the same right to *prevent* rioting that he has to *suppress* it, and that he is to be the sole judge as to when rioting and disorder are threatened. Whatever mistakes he may have made in carrying out his ideas history will without doubt give him full credit for the correctness of his views, and if the politicians do not prevent his nomination, the people of this State will approve of his action by reelecting him this fall."

Mr. C. E. Wood, formerly owner and editor of the Cripple Creek *Evening Star*, and now connected with the Colorado Springs *Telegraph*, takes a similarly favorable view of the governor in an article in *The Frontier* (Colorado Springs). In this article, which he says "is fair to all," he characterizes the governor as a man "who can lie down at night at peace with his conscience; a man with a boundless love of justice and of all the rights guaranteed the citizen by the Constitution of the United States; a man steadfast, unwavering, frank, free-hearted, true to every man that stands for the truth"; while the strike leaders are characterized as men of "questionable character" and "of low desires and low ideals." "Most of them," we are informed further, "if not previously convicted of crime, are of mind and deed so nearly criminal that it is a distinction without a difference."

The Denver *Republican* compares the labor leaders with the serpent who crawled into Eden, and commends Governor Peabody for his forcible measures of repression. It says:

"The orders calling out the troops were the inevitable results of the action of these disturbers of the peace. There was nothing else for Governor Peabody to do, and to the fact that he did his duty faithfully and promptly is due the restoration of order and the suppression of that spirit of lawlessness which threatened to involve the whole State in idleness and riot.

"The patriotic citizens of Colorado have reason to thank him for his faithfulness to the welfare of the State, and his refusal to listen to the seditious appeals of those who hate the prosperity of Colorado and hoped to secure for themselves both wealth and power in the midst of the ruin they were seeking to bring about."

It need hardly be said that the labor-unionists do not share these flattering views of the governor whose militia has dealt so sternly with them. The labor papers quoted in these columns April 14 told what the labor attitude toward him is. The Durango (Colo.) *Democrat* charges him with being "a dangerous and pliant tool in corporate hands," and says that he is "the chief anarchist in the State." The same paper handles the policy of the governor and the capitalists as follows:

"This entire industrial trouble in Colorado is due to a wanton disregard of the Constitution by the State's executive and the legislature. Obedience to the expressed will of the people as to the eight-hour day, in mill and smelter, would have prevented all discord with the possible exception of some friction in the adjustment of the wage-scale for the period of employment. It seems revolutionary that an executive would lend his authority and exercise it in favoring the wealthy as against the wage-earners, farmers, and all the wealth-creators in this State, yet such is the course Peabody pursues, and the course that those who claim to be fair-minded indorse. That the crimes of labor, and they have been guilty of crime, should be punished by crime, or restrained by flagrant violation of law and a resort to mob rule, is a long stride

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in the direction of inviting the worst element in man to the surface for revenge and redress, and it may seem harsh to so assert, but what is there left for toil beyond an appeal to arms?

"What are termed the level-headed in this or that community have, through bunco or betrayal of confidence, been enlisted in the Citizens' Alliance and seemingly under a leadership as rank, rotten, law-violating, and erratic as was ever credited to a labor leader. That the corporations are actuated by malice in management is evident from acts and conditions manifested.

"The smelter trust pays out more in coin to oppress labor, more to guards to humiliate labor, than the eight-hour period of toil would aggregate at the present wages for ten and twelve hours. This particular trust is the cause of all our industrial wo, and in addition to being credited with owning the State's executive, they dictate the price for all that comes to the smelters in the way of material and all that goes from it in way of metal. That they exact an earning upon fictitious values is not denied, that they fix prices in advance for treatment is evidenced by their contracts in Utah, which cover a period of years—yet in face of absolute dictation as to prices for all material, for prices exacted for their base or refined product, the thousands used to pay armed guards, the tens of thousands utilized in corrupting courts and legislatures, this trust denies to the wage-earners the period of employment the State's Constitution says they shall enjoy, and the humane pay that should accrue to those who toil for earnings upon bogus and deceptive values.

"With the governor, smelter and mill trusts, Citizens' Alliance, and Mine Owners' Association rests all that is in our midst to strangle industry, violate law, and bankrupt a people."

DEATH OF SENATOR QUAY.

THE passing of a man who has dominated politically one of the richest and most populous commonwealths of the Union for thirty years, who has made and unmade its governors, Congressmen, mayors, and other officials, and who at the same time has been the admiration, the wonder, and the horror of politicians of various ethical standards, gives rise to interesting reflections upon the man himself and upon the people he ruled. His bravery as a young man in the Civil War, his fine literary tastes, his loyalty to his friends and to his word are all recognized; but when his political methods come up for examination, even the papers of his own party prefer to dwell upon the "vigor," "energy," and "brilliance" of his leadership than upon its moral qualities. The Boston *Herald*, an independent paper and distant from the tumult of Pennsylvania politics, says that Quay was "possibly the most thoroughly corrupt and lawless boss who ever controlled the machinery of a great State." It adds:

"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum* should not apply in his case; it was far too flagrant. Senator Quay in his political life was typical of everything that should be repugnant to the honest and honorable citizen. He was a man who was ready to go to any lengths to secure his own personal ends or those of his party. Even in such a State as Pennsylvania, where the political conditions are admittedly a disgrace to the whole community, Senator Quay stood out as the fountainhead of governmental debauchery. He ruled the legislature of that State as few men have ever been able to control the government of a great and wealthy commonwealth. He was an opponent of every reform that would tend to improve in any way the public service, and he was an admitted and unblushing spoilsman, always ready to consider the passage of legislation as a business proposition in which payment was to be made for services rendered. In the entire roll of the United States Senate, since he has held a place in that body, there has been no member who placed political life on a lower moral plane or set a worse political example than Matthew Stanley Quay."

The Philadelphia *Press*, a Republican paper that criticized the Quay methods between elections and supported the ticket in the campaigns, speaks of him as follows:

"The death of Matthew Stanley Quay removes the masterful power in Pennsylvania politics. For a generation he has ruled the State with omnipotent sway. First winning his spurs as an insurgent he vaulted into the saddle of regular leadership. Showing his mettle in the angry storm of the Curtin and Cameron conflicts, he proved himself the most daring antagonist of the Cameron dynasty only to wrest and hold the control of the Cameron organization. The astute and wary Simon Cameron recognized in young Quay a pupil who equaled the craft and surpassed the boldness of the master. Here was the natural successor to the realm. Quay seized the scepter and became a more autocratic and powerful dictator than even Pennsylvania had ever seen.

"Senator Quay was a born politician. His genius and his methods in politics were Napoleonic. Like Napoleon, he shortened a straight line, as Emerson said, to come to a point. He had the dexterity of the elder Cameron; but he was less seductive and more aggressive and self-reliant. Thurlow Weed, the great tactician of New York, was a more consummate politician in the broader sense, for he dealt with larger interests in a wider field on a higher level. He was more deft and subtle and sinuous in persuading the intellect. He used more reason and less authority. Senator Quay was the most audacious political leader the country has ever seen. He trod the most adventurous paths and took the largest risks. He was fertile in expedients and his resources seemed inexhaustible. His strategy was original and brilliant and full of surprises. He was constantly astonishing even his closest friends and followers with striking and unexpected coups. More than once he turned apparent defeat into complete triumph by some heroic and unforeseen movement.

"Not only was he the most audacious of leaders in his tactics, but he was the most reckless and defiant in his avowals. He openly proclaimed what others would have studiously sought to conceal. He did not hesitate when the sugar schedule was under consideration to say that he was speculating in sugar stocks. His very boldness was his shield. What would have crushed a Colfax was condoned in Quay. With the darksome whispers in the air of the treasury trouble he had the courage to run for treasurer, only to be elected by the largest majority ever given up to that time. From his trial in Philadelphia he emerged with increased power. The hailstorm of criticism was serenely shed like the rain drops from the duck's back. If he was not cynical in his whole tone toward the moral side of politics, he was at least frank and free from pretense in his reliance upon any means of success.

"The secret of his power did not lie on the surface. He had no personal magnetism. He did not draw men to him by an irresistible fascination, like Blaine or McKinley. He was taciturn, secretive, and mysterious. Yet he attached a vast body of devoted friends with hooks of steel. They followed his Olympian nod with implicit obedience, for they had faith in his star. He remembered and noted every service. As a rule, his word was his bond. For the most part he was true to his friends, and when he turned them aside, as he sometimes did in a controlling exigency, it was generally to make amends at a later stage. He was unemotional and seemed to cherish neither ardent affection nor enduring malice. Sometimes, when his path was crossed, the lightning of his vengeance struck with swift and terrible force; but this was not often, and when prudence dictated he could easily forget and make terms with his foes. . . . . .

"The expression of friendship upon Senator Quay will be kindly and sympathetic. The deliberate and enduring judgment must go beyond the personal to the moral equation. It can not fail to take account of the influences and tendencies that entered into the fabric of his leadership. If it be simply a question of political skill and mastery of men by dominant force without regard to methods, then the meed of admiration may be unreserved. But if it be a higher and deeper question of moral quality and public effect, if the truer standard of public virtue which is vital to free men and free institutions be applied, then a different conclusion must be declared. This was a rule which enforced servility. It encouraged and stimulated unworthy methods. Its teachings were not elevated or inspiring. With all its potential strength and dazzling success it furnishes no ideal for youth and honorable aspiration. Senator Quay was a man of commanding personality and imperial intellect, and he exercised a sway more absolute than that of any other political leader in the country. It is only candid to add that in no other State, not even New York, could such a complete autocracy be successfully maintained. In Pennsylvania the condition it exhibits is a habit of mind."

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania (cousin of Senator Quay), pays him this tribute:

"He had a divine gift. When a real poet, orator, or statesman

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appears among men, there is no need to have the source of his power explained. It is felt.

"For years men have been trying to ascertain what were the methods by means of which he won his remarkable and continuous success in a difficult field. It has been a needless and a hopeless task. Now that he is gone, the people of this State will know what they have lost, and what they never quite appreciated.

"No other man in public life, born of our Pennsylvania people, gave such an impression to those with whom he was brought in contact of personal and intellectual power. No other man has been able to accomplish so much for the substantial benefit of the commonwealth. Pennsylvania may well mourn."

POSTAL WAR ON CURE-ALLS.

SILENCE on the part of the newspapers greets the announcement that the Post-Office Department is going to help them exclude from their columns the advertisements of quack remedies. The postal authorities have decided to deny the use of the mails to concerns that sell fraudulent patent medicines, and will also exclude newspapers that advertise them. "All reputable newspapers will be glad to help in this work," says an official of the department; and the reputable newspapers reply—nothing. A careful search of our exchanges reveals only the three comments quoted below. The postal plan is briefly outlined as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

"With the assistance of government scientists, the department seeks to bar from the use of the mails the host of patent medicine concerns and exploiters of proprietary medicines and nostrums which chemical analyses show are incapable of performing the wonderful cures claimed for them. On the list are preparations which purport to cure dipsomania, yet contain large percentages of alcohol, some of which are vended as harmless, but are found to be deleterious; others which are advertised as 'consumption cures,' but contain no recognized remedy for tuberculosis, and still others which are sold as restoratives of vitality, but which are entirely incapable of accomplishing any such result.

"Altho this work is still in the initiatory stage, sufficient evidence has already been discovered to warrant the conclusion that many of the widely advertised patent remedies, 'favorite prescriptions,' vegetable compounds, kidney cures, stomach bitters, etc., are rank frauds, which can not be of any benefit whatever, too often relying on alcohol to produce temporary exhilaration and likely to lead eventually to chronic alcoholism.

"Governmental control of the mails makes the Post-Office Department absolute master of the situation, with power to exclude from the use of the postal service every letter addressed to and every circular sent out by a concern which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, is conducting a fraudulent business, and to go even farther and exclude from passage through the mails every newspaper or other publication which, once a fraud order has been issued, persists in carrying the advertisement of the concern so excluded. No legal proceedings are necessary to accomplish these ends, and the entire burden of proof rests on the proprietor of the patent medicine or the concern to which the use of the public mails was forbidden. For that reason, it is believed, it will not prove difficult to drive out of business the individuals and institutions which seek to delude and defraud the public, while the department, after careful investigation of the subject, is convinced that the 'patent-medicine fake' is a greater humbug than any of the 'get-rich-quick' concerns which have thus far been excluded from the use of the mails."

The department, we are told further, "has already investigated and decided nearly one hundred of the most flagrant of these cases."

The Hartford *Times* alone commends the plan heartily. It says:

"If this undertaking is carried out thoroughly and at the same time the government inquiry into frauds in foodstuffs is continued and as much energy shown in stopping adulteration as in discovering its existence, a general reform will be set on foot the importance of which it is hardly possible to overestimate. And the consternation and wrath of that portion of the community which makes its living by preying on its fellow citizens through such frauds will be in proportion to the actual service rendered to the rest of the people of the country."

The Hartford *Post* urges "great caution." To quote:

"The need of great caution in such a crusade is apparent. An investigation made by men who simply want to create a sensation and 'stir up things' would do more harm than good, while a judicious, searching, and intelligent investigation might do much good. The thing to do is to find out for a certainty what advertisements are objectionable, what patent medicines are fraudulent or injurious, what men are imposters. Newspapers do not mean to tolerate advertisements of an objectionable character. They do not, as a rule, intend to help quacks impose on innocent people. But it is not always easy to distinguish the honest from the dishonest. It is to be hoped the investigation will be temperate as well as searching and sensible as well as impartial. The Post-Office Department should not 'bite off more than it can chew' in a matter of this kind. At the same time it should not hesitate to do all it can to suppress imposters, frauds, and swindlers."

The Boston *Transcript* makes the interesting objection that even a patent medicine that contains no helpful ingredient may be taken with so much faith by the patient that a cure will be effected. In that case, it urges, the medicine does what is claimed for it, and no fraud is perpetrated. Says *The Transcript:*

"With all due respect to the wisdom of those in charge, for the time being, of the Post-Office Department, the instigation of a crusade which will not only bar from the mails patent medicines, circulars issued by patent-medicine firms, and newspapers containing advertisements of patent medicines which have come under the official ban, is not likely to meet with the support of the American people. There is no question in the minds of most intelligent people that there is a good deal of humbug about the patent-medicine business. But the only patent medicine which the Government has a right to exclude from the mails is one which does not do what is claimed for it, a case, in other words, where money is secured by false pretenses. Now, with the necessary amount of faith a patent medicine may accomplish a cure in one case where it will not in another. To exclude it the Post-Office Department must determine that it will not, even with the required admixture of faith, effect a cure; and we do not believe it is within the province of the Post-Office Department to decide which medicines are of value in particular cases and which ones are worthless. Of course in this case the dealers are in the hands of the department, as the burden of proof is placed upon them. But the result probably will be that a large amount of this business will be driven to the express companies, which already enjoy a most lucrative competition with the Post-Office Department in the transmission of small packages which the Government ought to be carrying, and which it could carry if the department had not accommodatingly driven the business to the rival express companies."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Methodists have attacked the trusts. Now it seems to be up to the Baptists.—*The Boston Transcript.*

GENERAL MILES'S prospects would be much brighter if one of the delegates were for him.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

YOU can save time with the new postage-stamp by sticking the letter up in the right-hand corner of it.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Washington club has now won four games. This leaves the Russian navy all alone in its class.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE Czar of Russia reviewed 50,000 troops the other day. The despatches say they presented a fine appearance. They had not met the Japs.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

JUSTICE may be slow in Illinois, but it is terrible. Several members of a mob which lynched a man at Belleville last Summer have been fined $50 each.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

A CHICAGO man predicts the end of the world in 1924. We haven't much faith in predictions of the end of the world. Very few of them ever come true.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

OWING to the inability of the railroads to furnish enough cars, the World's Fair management will not designate a special Boodlers' Day, It is also questionable whether the area of the grounds, which exceeds 1,200 acres, would be large enough to accommodate all the guests at one time. However, the gentlemen may appeal to Circuit-Attorney Folk if they think they aren't treated right.—*The St. Louis Republic.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE GENIUS OF CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

THE publication this year of Christina Rossetti's collected poems in the form of a standard edition has occasioned some reexamination of her place and significance in English verse. *The Athenæum* (London) receives from this volume the impression that Miss Rossetti, like Wordsworth, and like Mrs. Browning, published overmuch for her ultimate reputation, thereby "diluting her inspired work with floods of absolute or comparative mediocrity." A writer in *The Fortnightly Review*, on the other hand, suggests that the very quantity of her verse will help her fame to stand in the long run; and in this connection he quotes Goethe's saying: "Who brings a lot of many things brings something to many." According to *The Athenæum*, again, Miss Rossetti was "an ascetic of pagan blood," and the two qualities, strangely blended, gave her a place "among the few who have written religious poetry with the sap of immortality." The same periodical claims that to England, alone among the nations, belongs the distinction of producing two women poets, in the persons of Christina Rossetti and Mrs. Browning, "who can take their places unafraid among the great choir of male poets." Yet Mr. Ruskin, it will be remembered, considered Christina Rossetti's verse hardly worth publishing

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI AND HER MOTHER.
From a painting by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, while holding back from any attempt to prophesy what will be Miss Rossetti's rating with posterity, writes as follows (in *The Fortnightly Review*, London):

"She had one characteristic which should make her gain upon all her distinguished contemporaries—she held aloof from all the problems of her day. She was not greatly esteemed as a teacher in the nineteenth century, because she had not any lessons for that strenuous age. She did not evoke national enthusiasms, nor strive to redress the wrongs of martyred children; she was the poet neither of the democracy nor of the county family. She had not that boundless faith or love for her kind that makes writers become influences or social reformers; she did not help forward toward its unseen and mysterious goal the human destiny that follows blindly the calls of leaders who cry from so many directions in the wilderness. This makes her less of a human figure, and less of a benefactress to her day and hour.

"She was comparatively self-centered, but, inasmuch as the succeeding centuries will cease to be interested in the problems of yesterday, she escapes a danger if she missed some love."

Dora M. Jones, a writer in the *London Quarterly Review*, gives us the following word portrait: "A head of Christina Rossetti, sketched in chalk by her brother, recalls the famous drawing of the young Dante by Giotto, not so much in the lines of the face as in its blending of strength and tenderness, of sensuousness and visionary aspiration. The wide forehead and powerful chin imply intellect and firmness of purpose; the lips are passionate, but with a suggestion of controlled force about them; the eyes are the eyes of one who sees through the shifting shows of things to the only abiding realities." In Dante and in Miss Rossetti the writer discovers a common trait—"the concreteness, the visualizing energy, which they applied to religious conceptions." On this point we quote further:

"To Dante, brooding on the tremendous fact of human sin and all its consequences, the gloomy wood of the suicides, the frozen hell of the traitors, the searching penance of the proud and the profligate became as actual, as describable, as the streets he passed through every day.

"Thus, in our own time, the tragic conflict worked itself out for the quiet girl who went to and fro about her small domestic affairs in Bloomsbury and Regent's Park. The struggle between the flesh and the spirit, between natural human longings and the austere call of duty, expressed itself in images of a haunting intensity. The world—very different, we know, from the wild medieval world of Florence, and yet as terrible to the devout imagination—took on the siren shape of the old writers, with an individual touch of horror.

> By day she stands a lie; by night she stands
> In all the naked horror of the truth,
> With pushing horns and clawed and clutching hands.
> Is this a friend indeed, that I should sell
> My soul to her, give her my life and youth,
> Till my feet, cloven too, take hold on hell?"

A writer in the literary supplement of the London *Times* says of Miss Rossetti:

"She was religious with a medieval intensity of belief and devotion. She was twice loved and in love, but refused to marry because in each case her lover's faith was different from her own. In the second case she continued to love the man she rejected until he died. Her religion, tho it made her kind to others, did not make her kind to herself; nor did it make her happy. She was filled, her brother says, with an awful sense of unworthiness, shadowed by an awful uncertainty. In spite of her innocent life and all her religious exercises, she was always despondent of her own righteousness. These religious exercises and meditations and searchings of heart never distracted her from her ordinary duties, never soured her temper or unbalanced her mind; but they were always the chief business of her life. One can imagine her calm and restrained in manner, talking or listening readily and without arrogance or affectation, yet always as if some one great interest possessed the depths of her mind and other things were but momentary distractions of the surface.

"Her poetry confirms this idea of her. It has many subjects; but all of them, except one, are transient and occasional. Her main and constant theme is the desire for a security of righteousness never attained. Her piety, her devotion to duty, her even and

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sequestered way of life could not protect her from the fever and unrest with which the desire for some kind of impossible perfection has afflicted so many poets. Usually that desire is only vague and occasional. Shelley was haunted by dreams of an ideal beauty, a perfect love. Even Browning had his moods of—

> Infinite passion and the pain
> Of finite hearts that yearn.

Matthew Arnold longed for some kind of certainty that life was not an aimless mechanical process. This disease of the poets has many forms. It lies in wait for them when they are overwrought; and Christina Rossetti, from her physical weakness, was constantly overwrought. It is clear from her life and her poetry that her mind was not naturally morbid. She shows a pathetic eagerness for simple and wholesome delights. But the poetic disease took so cunning a form in her that it enlisted all her finer qualities in its service. In most poets it is not encouraged by any creed or principles. In their healthier moods they are impatient of it. They see that it is irrational, and even when it troubles them most they try to reason it away. Christina Rossetti could not do this. Her longing for perfection, her desire for some kind of unearthly certainty seemed to her always right and reasonable, since they were inspired by her religion. She wished to love God perfectly and to be sure of her love; and she would have thought it impious to reason with her misgivings about it. The natural despondency produced by her physical weakness always oppressed her with a sense of her own imperfections; and as she thought that this sense was justified, she could only meet the despondency by continually assuring herself that God was right to afflict her so. One can see in her poetry that she was forever straining after the exultant raptures of the saints and forever breaking down under the strain. . . . . .

"Christina Rossetti's verse does not move with the confident swiftness, the exultant majesty, of the greatest lyric poets. She had no overplus of strength to spend in lavish imagery or to kindle her thoughts with the heat of their own upward rush. Passion always overstrained her, and the strain can be felt in the very structure of her verse. Yet, tho overstrained, she is never overblown like Mrs. Browning, who aimed often at the large manner of strong masculine poets and attained it only in a few masterpieces. These are beyond the reach of Christina Rossetti. But she had a surer tho a quieter magic of her own. Her voice is very pure, if sometimes weak and thin; and it is full of a most moving, unforced tenderness. It is natural to speak of her voice, for it seems to sound in her verses—and it is not common for poets, even great ones, to produce that illusion, since the combination of quick emotion with perfect sincerity and simplicity of mind is not common. She had a fine tho narrow command of rhythm. In some of her slow lyrics the words seem to be falling naturally from her lips urged by passion and checked by thought. . . . . .

"In her poetry there is the long and quiet tragedy of a mind too aspiring and a body too frail for the conditions of our life, yet struggling bravely, if often blindly, against them; and the tragedy is lightened with many intervals of innocent delight and snatches of clear music."

Vitality and the Poetic Temperament.—The story of Goethe's romantic passion, at the age of seventy-four, for the seventeen-year-old Ulrika von Levetzow, who inspired his "Elegy of Marienbad," is retold in a book recently published in Munich, entitled "Ulrika von Levetzow and Her Recollections of Goethe." The highest interest attaches to this story, says a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, as a proof of the persistence of youth in the poetic temperament. He continues:

"It is the especial quality of the poetic temperament that it is keenly alive. A poet is not so much different from other men as he is *more* than other men. He sees more in quantity and he feels more in intensity under the same circumstances. The service of the poetic temperament is that it revivifies what is dead or half-dead. Its gift is the life more abundant. Whether merely by creation, by daring questioning of accepted codes, or by bold deeds and painful downfalls, it sets a question mark after all established values. With its tremendous fertilizing power it sets men to questioning all that is crystallized in dogmas and conventions, to raking up and revitalizing the underlying reasons for the faiths that are in man.

"The second quality of the poetic temperament is its perennial buoyancy. Goethe, at seventy, was alive with the living capacity for emotion of a youth. Browning, tho less swift at translating emotion into life, shows in 'La Saisioz,' written at the age of sixty-five, a whole world of feeling, pain, and uncertitude still at its keenest. The poetic temperament, by its intensity and its buoyancy, remains one of the greatest creative forces of the world."

TOWARD AMERICAN MUSIC.

AGAINST more than one branch of art production in America do we frequently hear urged the charge of failure to reflect distinctively American influence, thought, or ideals. This perennial complaint of the critics is often met with the reminder that evolution in art, as in nature, while it can be facilitated, can not be forced. Mr. Arthur Farwell, however, while deploring the lack of Americanism in American music, offers suggestions toward the remedy of the condition he deplores. Mr. Farwell, himself a composer and at one time lecturer on music at Cornell University, has made special studies of the folklore and music of the American Indians. He believes that the American composer has at his hand "a wealth of musical material of the highest order, sufficient wholly to revolutionize the present Germanic aspect of our musical life." We quote him further (from *Out West* for May) as follows:

"The new generation, even of the musically untrained, is demanding a new musical diet. And the blinded devotees of decaying and expropriate faiths cry 'Danger!' During a recent visit to the Pacific Coast, leaders of musical thought in more than one city said to me: 'What is to be done? It is becoming more and more difficult to gain support for serious musical enterprises. All that the people seem to want is ragtime.' Naturally—it is the only American music which they can get. The 'serious musical enterprises' are all labeled 'Made in Germany.' What does a busy American with a little time and money to devote to art want with an overture or a symphony redolent in its every bar of the conventionality and conformity of European court life, or of a laborious Teutonic philosophy? What does he want with a song that reflects the essence of German sentimentality, or draws up a picture of a life he does not know, in a language he does not understand—with a song whose chief glory is an overrefinement, a Parisian delicatesse at variance with all he sees in the life about him? What does he want with an instrumental work based upon ancient rules and conventions as utterly meaningless in the light of modern life as are slavery or feudalism in the face of American civilization? Or, what does he want of even the most clever American imitations of these older wares?

"It is not rag-time that the American wants so badly—he merely wants something that is his own. Or does he really want rag-time? Very well then, let him have rag-time, exalted by our American composers as Rossini exalted the common song of the Italians, as Beethoven and Wagner exalted the common song of Germany, or Gilbert and Sullivan the popular ballad of England."

Mr. Farwell explains that his argument is in no sense opposed to the desideratum that the average American should be universal in his sympathies, and able to take keen enjoyment in a masterpiece of any age or country. He wishes only to emphasize his belief that "musical art in America can not rest, nor come to its full fruition, until it has assimilated every phase of musical life, however primitive, existing within American borders." These undeveloped resources he catalogues as follows:

"First, through racial inheritance, natural genius, Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic or otherwise, acting under new circumstances and, therefore, productive of new results. In other words, the spontaneous work of such American composers as we consciously or unconsciously freed from slavery to alien traditions, and are still not employing American folk-song. Second, through racial accretion, the folk-music of the negroes—the plantation song which, we have long known, has nothing to do with African music, and which we are beginning to recognize as a derivative form originally from the Spanish. Third, through territorial acquisition and consequent racial accretion, the various folk-music of the many different tribes of American Indians. Beyond these are other American sources of musical life, as the characteristic songs of the cowboys, railroad-

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makers, voyageurs, sailors, etc., all of which must be haled into court and tried before American musical growth will be satisfied; also there are the folk-songs of Mexico, qualified by Spanish influence as they must be, yet which can not but exert a powerful influence on the musical life of our Southwest. It is not a question of the mere desirability of employing these various native motives, wheresoever they may be found, but of the inevitability of assimilating them in our musical life. If we do not feed our musical life on this native diet which it craves, it will die."

Altho the plantation song, with its most obvious outgrowth, ragtime, has thus far qualified American music, Mr. Farwell states, more than any other influence, the Indian music is now promising to be one of the important factors. He says: "And since the Indian has entrusted so large a share of his own expression of his life and thought to music, the unearthing of this music and bringing it into the open of our musical life is one of the greatest and most obvious musical tasks before America at the present moment."

LATEST DRAMATIC SUCCESSES IN PARIS.

DURING the second half of the Parisian theatrical season, as during the first, reviewed in these columns some months ago, several noteworthy and interesting new plays have been produced. Indeed, the critics argue that the dramatic year has been unusually fruitful, every playwright of note having contributed at least one new work. Just at present there is a movement in Paris toward a theatrical trust, and, in hotly protesting against such "Americanization" of the theater, the dramatists, from Sardou to the youngest, argue that the trust would destroy all incentive and ambition and opportunity, by introducing the system of "long runs" and subordinating art to the box-office point of view.

Among the conspicuous successes since the production of Sardou's old-fashioned and melodramatic "Socière," may be named a dramatization of Anatole France's satirical and philosophical story, "Le Manniquin d'Osile" (The Wicked Mannikin); "Varennes," a play of a quasi-historical character, in which the flight of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette is treated, Sarah Bernhardt impersonating the unhappy queen; "La Montarier," another quasi-historical play, in which Mme. Réjane has scored a remarkable success; "Oiseaux de Passage" (Birds of Passage), a Russian-French drama by Decaves and Maurice Donnay, which has had a run at the Antoine Théâtre, the home of "new departures," experiments, and unconventional novelties; and—the latest of all—Marcel Prévost's "La Plus Faible" (The Weakest), a tendency-play of a surprising character.

Prévost is regarded by the French as a conservative and Anatole France as a gentle cynic and philosophical pessimist. Both point morals in their works, but the morals are very dissimilar. Prévost's drama has for its theme marriage versus illicit relations of the most "ideal" and "advanced" sort; and it is an artistic sermon in favor of marriage. The merits of the play are recognized by all, and its popular reception at the Comédie Française has been most favorable. The plot, briefly, is as follows:

The "weakest" creature in society is the true, devoted, noble woman who, from any motive whatever, lives with the man she loves outside of the marriage relation. Germaine de Mancombe, a woman of birth, culture, and refinement, and deeply religious, has been deserted by her husband, a rake and generally worthless nobleman, who had previously squandered her fortune. She meets Jacques Nerval, a brilliant young man, an author, and the two fall in love. Jacques is an advanced radical and believes in "free unions." Germaine, being married, could not wed him in any case.

They accordingly form an irregular relation, and for five years they live together in perfect happiness. Germaine has her moments of repentance, as she feels that she is committing a grievous sin; but her love overcomes her religious scruples, and she hopes for forgiveness and divine charity.

Then an accident happens. A reviewer, in dealing with a book of Nerval, deliberately insults Germaine. A duel follows, and Jacques is wounded. His family, conservative and respectable, claims him. He is taken to his sister's house, and Germaine is not permitted to nurse him, see him, or even write to him. More; she is forced to leave the house she and Jacques have occupied together. "The weakest" has no redress. She is helpless, an outcast, one without legal or moral rights.

An intimate friend of Nerval, who shows her some kindness, is suspected of being her lover, and the invalided Jacques is made to believe slanderous gossip concerning her. A total estrangement is threatened.

At last, however, Nerval's mother, a woman of generous instincts, manifests pity for the poor victim. The slanders are dissipated, and Nerval, after recovery, learns how acutely Germaine has suffered. Meantime the friend has found that the degenerate husband was dead, and Germaine is free. She can marry Jacques. Will he, with his radical views, consent? The situation has opened his eyes; he is ready to abjure his anti-marriage principles. He is convinced that no man has the right to make an outcast of the woman he loves. "The weakest" is to become strong, for she is to be made a wife.

The subject, the critics say, is handled with great delicacy and reserve and artistic skill. A plea for marriage in a French play is considered a very original thing—almost as original as the solution of the old problem of the Gallic drama, adultery, given in Anatole France's play, in which a deceived husband, a professor and philosopher, on discovering his wife's unfaithfulness, resorts to a sort of moral boycott. He ignores her completely, and finally leaves her, and, with one of his daughters, goes to Paris to continue his work in a higher position.

The critic of *Le Temps* says of M. Prévost's play:

"This is more than a pretty story presented in a superior manner. It is a very human and real drama, the drama of antagonism between a woman placed in an irregular position by her passion and her circumstances, and the conventions, morals, and prejudices of our *bourgeois* society. Germaine is so loving and her opponents so harsh and ill-natured that the cause of the weakest one is really won in advance; but this cause is pleaded with so much emotion and charm that the public will long follow with pleasure the vicissitudes of the process."

Curiously enough, the Decaves-Donnay play, "Birds of Passage," also attacks the *bourgeois* morality, and contrasts with it the heroism, idealism, and nobility of—Russian nihilism.

The birds of passage are Russian exiles, refugees of the gentler sex. Two young women students of Russian nationality meet at Geneva a wealthy Parisian family. One of these young women had been "fictitiously married" to a fellow nihilist, a prince. The prince had been arrested in a raid on a secret printing-office and had disappeared. No one knows whether he is alive or dead.

The son of the French family, Julien, falls in love with this young Russian, Vera Levanoff, and becomes a sympathizer with her ideas. An escaped Siberian prisoner brings the news of the death of Vera's husband, and after a time she marries Julien. But the escaped prisoner turns out to be a spy and traitor, and his story is a lie. The prince lives, but is ill and unhappy, a convict in Siberia. Vera meantime has found Julien narrow, conventional, "bourgeois," and she decides to leave him and to join her nominal husband. Her enthusiasm for the cause and for the freedom of nihilism prevails over the feeling of duty to her real husband. The bird of passage flies away, and her companion accompanies her.

The play is said to be full of dramatic contrasts, power, and pathos, and the authors plainly enough reveal their preference for the birds of passage, about whom there is nothing banal and conventional. Critics remark on the variety of the dramatic fare provided these days by the French playwrights. The "schools" have disappeared, and the public is as catholic and hospitable as the dramatists are individual and untrammeled.

At the same time the fact is brought out in connection with the theatrical-trust movement that in Paris, as elsewhere, the legitimate drama is being superseded by the musical comedy and the variety show. The number of first-class theaters has been reduced

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to five, while the "popular," or vaudeville, houses have multiplied, and are so prosperous that the bulk of the money expended on amusements in the French capital must go to them. The society of French dramatists has voted to oppose consolidation and the control of more than one theater by one manager or one syndicate. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN METHODS OF SHAKESPEARIAN CRITICISM.

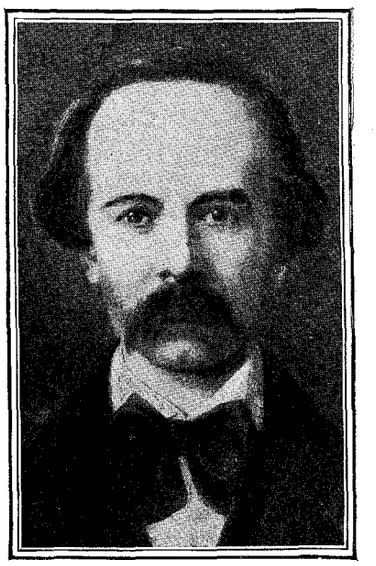
MR. THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON, who for more than a quarter of a century has been the chief literary critic of the London *Athenæum*, invites the charge of heresy by his statement that "if a tariff could be placed on German Shakespearian criticism" he would become an ardent protectionist. His dissent finds expression in the course of some critical comment upon "Hamlet"—a play which has called forth, as Mr. Watts-Dunton remarks, a body of criticism "so vast that it forms a literature, and so various that it may be said to express the opinions and also the whims and idiosyncrasies of the entire writing fraternity of the British Empire, of Europe, and of America." On the subject of German transcendental criticism we quote his words (from *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for May) as follows:

"Altho it is a matter of familiar knowledge that scarcely one of Shakespeare's plots was invented or partially invented by himself, this fact does not in any way prevent our German friends from writing long treatises upon the profound philosophical and allegorical intent of every Shakespearian plot. Of course these German vagaries would not be of any great moment to us islanders (for, after all, the best way to protest against commodities made in Germany is to refuse to accept them) if our English critics did not follow them. But because Goethe discussed 'Hamlet' on German principles, and because Ulrici, Gervinus, and others discussed and discussed again Goethe's discussion, certain English critics—critics, let us say, far more capable of understanding the matter than any German who ever turned English poetry into abstractions—have held up their hands and exclaimed, 'Wonderful is the wisdom of criticism made in Germany.'

"With regard to the story of 'Hamlet,' our English critics all know well enough that Shakespeare did not invent it—did not invent any part of it. They all know well enough that he found it in whatsoever story or earlier play upon the subject he laid his royal hands upon when his theater demanded a 'Hamlet' for its own company. And yet they are as much dominated by Teutonic pretentiousness as tho they themselves knew nothing about their own countryman. A wilder misconception about the genius and method of a great poet than that of the German writers who thus govern our English critics it is impossible to imagine. And it is ignorant too. All imaginative writers, whether in verse or in prose, are divisible into two great tribes: first, those poets who do not work their imaginations, but whose imaginations work them, such as Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Rabelais, Marlowe, Webster, Walter Scott, and, indeed, all those who may for convenience be designated 'the tribe of nature's children'; second, those who belong to 'the tribe of Ben'—to use an affectionate phrase of Ben Jonson's followers; a tribe which, taking its origin, indeed, in a very early stage of literature, has produced many important members, tho two of them tower above all the others—the author of 'The Fox' and the author of 'The Comédie Humaine.' Brilliantly and subtly as the latter tribe depict human life, their 'specimens' of humanity are excogitated; they are characters born of induction, whereas the other tribe—the tribe of nature's children—know nothing of any characters of induction, know nothing of any characters save those of their own imagination's spontaneous projection."

It is because the German critics assume in Shakspeare this inductive method which belongs to "the tribe of Ben," Mr. Watts-Dunton goes on to say, that they strike so wide of the mark. "These transcendentalists forget that Nature, the most modest and unobtrusive of sculptors, pretends to no more inductive rightness than Shakespeare's projected characters display; and as to her logical power, they forget that she has always been shaky in her logic—so shaky, indeed, that innumerable theologies and mythologies have had to be invented in order to explain it." He continues:

"It seemed necessary to dwell at some length upon this classification of imaginative writers in order to show why the German critics, in seeking for evidence of self-conscious movements in Shakespeare's mind and in finding allegorical meanings in Shakespeare's work, have gone so lamentably astray. And on many other points it seems to me that English Shakespearians have succumbed overmuch to the dogmatism of Germany, from the publication of 'Wilhelm Meister' downward. They have, for instance, endeavored to construct a chronology of the plays from certain tests, such as the metrical test, on the one hand, and such as the test of what is called the spiritual development of the poet, supposed to be discoverable in his way at various periods of confronting human life and generalizing upon it."



THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

In the metrical test, our critic admits, there may be something if the investigations are not pursued too far. But "as regards evolving a spiritual order for Shakespeare's plays," he says, "this seems to me a more daring venture than that connected with the metrical test." On this point we read:

"As to the wisdom of the generalizations upon life and the ripeness of the meditation upon the mystery of the universe, sometimes found scattered in plays which we know from external evidence to have been early, it seems to be forgotten that boys, even in these days, when leading a country life, are often very meditative—more meditative, perhaps, than men. But meditation was the intellectual note of the time when Shakespeare was a boy. It is difficult for us in a vulgar, sordid, wealth-worshiping society, like that of the England and America of the present hour, to understand the temper of the great time when Shakespeare lived—when the court society of England contained men like Sidney. It is especially difficult for us to imagine the mood of a boy like Shakespeare strolling and dreaming along the banks of the Avon.

"And again, much wonder has been expressed that he—after his great success in London; after having acquired wealth and honor, and enjoyed intercourse with all the genius and all the brilliance of his time; after being the admiration of all, from princes to apprentice boys—should, in the heyday of health and fame, have left everything to go down to Stratford (which was farther from London then than Aberdeen is now) to settle among farmers, wool-staplers, and cattle-dealers, and enjoy no better social intercourse than could be found at the Falcon Inn. Yet, as far as we can judge, his contemporaries were not surprised at this. It was a natural thing to do in an age when men felt that, except in the exercise of the most sacred of the affections, the highest delight for intellectual man lies in meditation, and that it is among the scenes of one's childhood that the scattered threads of one's own life can be gathered up and contemplated as one woof, that true meditation upon the universal life of man can be fostered with most success. These facts must always be considered when the chronology of the Shakespeare plays is attempted to be discovered by criticism of the nature and quality of the thoughts it contains."

Mr. Watts-Dunton concludes with the explanation that it has been his aim in commenting upon the world's great dramatist "to apply, and apply fearlessly, to his work the self-same critical canons as are universally applied to all other imaginative writers."

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THE CHARM AND AUTHORITY OF CLASSICAL ART.

CRITICAL and iconoclastic as this age is, in art the authority of "the old masters" is still universally acknowledged. Schools, tendencies, fashions, come and go, but the pilgrimage to the art-galleries continues, and the greatest treasures are still the works of other times and epochs. On what is the supremacy of the old masters founded, and whence do they derive their power over the present? Is the disposition to exalt the past an irrational one, or are there sound technical, artistic, and substantial reasons for the world's preference for classical art?

A French art critic, M. Fierens-Gevaert, has written an essay, entitled "Why We Love the Primitives," which is published in a volume on old and new art. This writer expresses rather original views on the subject, and, among other things, contends that what pleases and charms us in old art is its youth and newness—from the unconsciously adopted point of view of the development of art.

A summary of this essay is given in a review in the Paris *Figaro*, from which the following is translated:

"There are those who love the Primitives because of their crudeness and want of finish, and they love these the more the older and the more awkward and crude they are. It is evidence of truer appreciation to love them in spite of their defects, and to prefer those of the epochs when the technique of the art had already reached a fairly rigorous and perfect style. Our love does not address itself to the antiquity of a work, but, on the contrary, to its youth, or to the youth of the art. We do not love primitive works because they are remote, but because they have the grace and the divine ingenuousness characteristic of the human genius in its cradle. It is life that we should seek in art, and life manifests itself now with a very limited technique, now with ponderous scholarship, and again with excessively abundant resources.

"With the ancient artists this life is whole, direct, immediate, and this is the essential and profound cause of our love of their art. More than any other class of artists have they expressed sincerely and simply their feelings and emotions, and they have expressed it alike for the humblest and the most cultivated. They put us in communion with the entire conscience of their epoch. And we like to inhale the fresh and virginal perfume which emanates from the first efflorescence of each human art."

Why was ancient art more popular and real, more vital? Because, answers the writer, it was at once more social and moral, and more utilitarian. The artists lived in the sane and healthful atmosphere of productive industry. They were, first of all, workmen, forming part of a corporation absolutely similar to the gild of weavers, tailers, bakers, butchers, etc. They were, like these trade corporations, an indispensable organ of the body social. The greatest artists modestly identified themselves with the corporation as a whole. There was no special art profession, and the space between the artisan and the artist was constantly being traversed and bridged. The writer continues:

"Never was art more distinctly subordinated to the decorative and utilitarian services; never was art more popular by virtue of the artists' origin, by virtue of their education, atmosphere, and mode of life. . . . Moreover, as members of a corporation, as citizens of a commune, these artists necessarily participated in the civic and moral affairs of the prosperous societies for which they labored. They shared the universal faith; they were not tormented by individual aspirations; their visions conformed to the collective ideal of their city, their country, their race. Without conscious effort then, without any preconceived program, art was genuinely social; it interpreted and translated the sentiments which were common to all.

"In the Middle Ages, as in ancient Greece, religion was an element in everything. It was present in the frieze of the Parthenon, as well as in the church frescoes; and the minute details of the daily life were so interwoven with religious ceremonial that the artists were saved from that factitious mysticism which some would have us find in it."

The lesson M. Fierens-Gevaert would have contemporary artists draw from antiquity is that of independence and sincerity, of social service, of bringing art into close relationship with life, and making it an expression of the thoughts and aspirations of the society in which they live. Beauty for beauty's sake and art for art's sake are conceptions that are inimical to art, condemning it to sterility, isolation, and decadence.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY IS WORDSWORTH NOT MORE POPULAR?

WORDSWORTH made it one of his definite aims to restore poetry to the people. Yet to-day, "altho his reputation as a wise man is settled beyond dispute," says Mr. Maurice G. Hering, "he can not by any means be regarded as a popular poet." In place of popularity, the writer continues, Wordsworth has a faithful band of admirers and followers "who not only have found in his works inestimable comfort and spiritual guidance, but who believe that the time will yet come when he will be reckoned by the general verdict of the civilized world as one of the greatest teachers and benefactors of humanity." And again: "To find any individual in literature who can compare with him in intrinsic importance and who could give, in his own way, as splendid expression to vital, ennobling, and energizing thoughts, we must go back more than two thousand years—to Plato." Of Wordsworth's lack of popularity Mr. Hering finds explanation in this view of him as a great teacher to whose message the world is not yet ready to listen. We read, in *The Westminster Review* (London) for May:

"The immense increase of wealth in this country since his day has brought about an increased tendency in the upper classes to habits of luxury and self-indulgence, and thus standards of life and conduct have been set up which have more or less infected the rest of the community. The possession of money has alone seemed to carry with it any certainty of happiness, and the result has been a reckless scramble for securing the good things of life, with little consideration for the rights of others or for the well-being of all.

"Thus has been created an atmosphere of worldliness and indifference to high ideals, in the midst of which a taste for Wordsworth's poetry could not be expected to flourish. Among the working classes there has been, in the course of the last hundred years, a wonderful leveling-up tendency and a great increase in mental culture and refinement, but it will take many generations before conditions of life among them will be sufficiently favorable to admit of the leisure and restfulness of spirit which, to a certain extent, are needed before a thorough enjoyment of Wordsworth can be obtained."

NOTES.

HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, LL.D., writing in the May *Harper's Magazine* on the subject of the primitive types of books, states: "Making a very bold and general classification, there may be said to five of these, namely: first, the papyrus roll, as used by the early Egyptians; second, the tablet of baked clay; third, the prism or cylinder of the same material, used by the Babylonians and Assyrians; fourth, the palm-leaf type, as employed by the Hindus and their followers of the Far East; *fifth, folded books.*"

KIPLING once referred to Charles Reade as "a shamefully neglected author"; and the literary press generally has found difficulty in explaining the fact that a novelist who during his life enjoyed such immense vogue, and whose rating by the critics has always been high, should be comparatively unread twenty years after his death. A writer in *Scribner's Magazine* suggests that his decline in popular favor is traceable to the fact that he was a man with "grievances," and that his work too often reflected personal bitterness. The New York *Times* finds in many of his books a quality of "staginess" which weakens them. However, the recent announcement from London of a "standard edition" of Reade's novels would suggest that his neglect by the public is not complete.

A CURIOUS dislike of America and things American has often been commented on as one of Ruskin's lesser traits. This feeling is probably illustrated by the following extract from of the "Letters of John Ruskin" which Professor Norton is publishing in *The Atlantic Monthly:* "You may wonder at my impertinence in calling America an ugly country. But I have just been seeing a number of landscapes by an American painter of some repute; and the ugliness of them is wonderful. I see that they are true studies, and that the ugliness of the country must be unfathomable. And a young American lady has been drawing under my directions in Wales this summer, and when she came back I was entirely silenced and paralyzed by the sense of a sort of helplessness in her that I couldn't get at; an entire want of perception of what an English painter would mean by beauty or interest in a subject; her eyes had been so accustomed to ugliness that she caught at it wherever she could find it."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AN EFFICIENT MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is quite evident that the discovery of a substance that would be fatal to all germs of disease without injuring the human organism would come very near to being a cure-all. Such a substance has not yet been found, yet the facts stated in a recent bulletin of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture (No. 64), are suggestive of an advance in the direction of its discovery. That the salts of copper in very minute quantities are fatal to vegetable life is asserted by the authors, Messrs. George T. Moore and Karl F. Kellerman. In the course of an investigation to see whether drinking-water could not be rid of algæ that give it a disagreeable "pondy" taste, they found that sulfate of copper would not only accomplish this result, but would also kill many pathogenic bacteria. After a full description of their experiments, the authors write:

"It is believed that the foregoing experiments demonstrate the possibility of the use of copper sulfate for the destruction or prevention of growths of algæ in water-supplies, and that when used under the direction of a competent authority, it is the only practicable remedy for this trouble capable of universal application which has ever been proposed.

"The use of copper sulfate in clearing polluted reservoirs of pathogenic bacteria, such as typhoid and cholera, is regarded as incidental to the main purpose of the investigation. There already exists a most efficient means of preventing the appearance of these organisms in water-supplies, and under no circumstances can it be considered that the method as described is expected to replace or supersede slow sand or any other efficient filtration. There are conditions, however, which sometimes make it desirable to thoroughly sterilize a reservoir, and under those circumstances the use of copper sulfate is believed to offer a new and adequate way of dealing with the difficulty. Experience has demonstrated the impossibility of compelling consumers of what may be an infected water to boil it, or observe other precautionary measures, and the absence of proper filtration-plants in a very great number of cities and towns in this country makes it necessary that some efficient method for destroying disease germs in water be employed until the danger from pollution be past. Up to this time no satisfactory and yet harmless method has been known that would become effective in the course of a very few hours and the cost of which was in the reach of every community. It is believed that the results of the experiments upon typhoid and cholera germs described in this bulletin indicate that it will be possible under competent direction to employ copper sulfate with perfect safety in any municipal water-reservoir which may have become infected with some non-spore-forming disease germ. Its application to barnyard tanks and pools as a preventive of hog cholera may also prove to be of value. Since the selective toxicity of this salt renders it fatal to pathogenic forms peculiar to water, while the common saprophytic or beneficial bacteria are unaffected, the method is particularly well adapted for this purpose.

"While it is not within the province of this bulletin to discuss or recommend any line of medical treatment, reference should be made to the fact that certain eminent practitioners, after reviewing the results here published, are of the opinion that the use of copper in cases of typhoid fever and related diseases should be more thoroughly investigated than it has been heretofore. It was the testimony of several that other intestinal troubles, more recently presumed to be due to the presence of certain disease germs in drinking-water and milk, had responded most favorably to copper in one form or another."

The authors make the following statements at the conclusion of the bulletin:

"At ordinary temperatures 1 part of copper sulfate to 100,000 parts of water destroys typhoid and cholera germs in from three to four hours. The ease with which the sulfate can then be eliminated from the water seems to offer a practical method of sterilizing large bodies of water, when this becomes necessary.

"The use of copper sulfate for the prevention of disease is regarded as incidental and is not designed in any way to supplant efficient preventive measures now in use. It is believed, however, that up to this time no such satisfactory means of thoroughly, rapidly, and cheaply sterilizing a reservoir has been known. . . . .

"Definite knowledge in regard to what organisms are present, the constitution of the water, its temperature, and other important facts are necessary before it is possible to determine the proper amount of copper sulfate to be added. A microscopical examination thus becomes as important as a bacteriological or chemical analysis.

"No rule for determining the amount of copper sulfate to be added can be given. Each body of water must be treated in the light of its special conditions.

"The cost of material for exterminating algæ will not exceed 50 to 60 cents per million gallons, and will usually be less. The destruction of pathogenic bacteria requires an expenditure of from $5 to $8 per million gallons, not including the cost of labor."

Another interesting application of copper sulfate that is suggested by the bureau's investigation is to the destruction of mosquito larvæ. The Board of Health of New York City, it is reported, is experimenting along this line.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATORIES AND TROLLEY CARS.

THE most important of the world's magnetic observatories have all been forced to move by the trolley roads, whose powerful electric currents exert a disturbing influence on delicate instruments, even at distances of several miles. The records of variations in the earth's magnetism, compiled for many hundred years past by these institutions, are of great scientific value, and may be of much practical use at some time in the future, when they shall be better understood and interpreted. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, commenting on a recent report of the United States Treasury on the subject:

"A few years ago the capitals of nearly every important country had a magnetic observatory in full operation, recording from moment to moment the direction and intensity of the earth's magnetism. Thus, London had Kew Observatory, the United States had the Washington Naval Observatory, Canada had the Toronto Observatory, etc.

"Alas for the mutability of magnetic forces! The all-invading trolley-car has been more fell than hunger, anguish, or the sea. The magnetic observatories have been put out of business by the central stations. Kew, Washington, Toronto, and Paris have all banished their observatories to fresh fields and pastures new. Kew fought hard against the deadly trolley, and invoked parliament and city council, but finally packed up her instruments. Numerous other observatories have followed a similar flight. The magneticians all ask the same question, 'Where can we erect our altars and set up our instruments out of the ruthless reach of the desecrating trolley?' The Emperor William, of Germany, reposing upon the divine right of kings and kaisers, uttered a royal decree forbidding trolley-cars to come within 16 kilometers [10 miles] of his Potsdam observatory. This solved the difficulty for the two observers and the six suspended magnets at Potsdam. But the various thousands of disinterested German citizens in the neighborhood protested in favor of rapid transit. According to the report, there has been some talk of taking back the decree and taking away the observatory. The United States has joined in the exodus. The Washington Observatory gave up the struggle. There are now four United States magnetic observatories that the experts consider safe for the time being from the trolley-cars. One is in Sitka, Alaska, 'near the new Russian cemetery,' a quiet, remote place. The second is 'on an immense coral plain' 20 kilometers [12 miles] west of Honolulu in the Island of Hawaii. The third is in Baldwin, Kan., 21 kilometers [13 miles] in an air line south of Lawrence, Kan. This, however, is but a temporary site, and if trolleys should come the equipment can be shipped quickly. The fourth is at Cheltenham, Md., on the grounds of the Maryland Reform School. Two local passenger steam-trains pass Cheltenham daily. The report states that the land in this region, while in a flourishing condition before the Civil War, when slaves were available for tilling the soil, is now so undesirable that, so far as can be seen at present, there will be little inducement to run

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electric-car lines into this region. The Civil War was thus evidently not in vain from one special viewpoint.

"Great pains have evidently been taken with the construction of the buildings for these observatories, so as to maintain a nearly uniform internal temperature at the magnetographs. This thermal insulation has been provided by using multiple walls and large thicknesses of dry sawdust. Three thousand sacks of sawdust are stated to have been used in the Sitka Observatory alone. The thermograph records for Cheltenham Observatory inside and outside the building during a week show that while the external range of temperature during that time was about fifty degrees, the internal range was about one degree. It is interesting to observe that the apparatus employed for making and recording the observations differs but little from that employed thirty years ago. Of course, it is only reasonable to expect that observations and apparatus may crystallize after three centuries of use. Moreover, there is one advantage of uniformity of type, in that all observations may have a greater degree of approximation."

A PLEA FOR GRAPHOLOGY.

THE so-called science of graphology, or the estimation of character from an examination of handwriting, has generally been regarded by scientific men as in the same class with palmistry, astrology, and other pseudo sciences. Of late, however, *La Nature*, the French popular journal of science, has been giving some space to it, and an article appears (May 7) on the subject by a French professor of the art, M. Solange Pellat. M. Pellat's presentation is interesting and conservative, and if graphology is ever to be enrolled as a branch of psychophysiology, which is the position that he claims for it, it will be through such reasonable pleas as the one that he offers here. Says M. Pellat:

"Graphology is a branch of psychophysiology. It is the study of the relations between handwriting and the distinctive traits of individuality—the kind and degree of intelligence, character, and temperament. . . . . .

"Graphology is quite often misunderstood, and even decried. . . . The faults of the handwriting experts are often imputed to it, without realizing that we have here two distinct studies. To seek the writer of a forgery is not the same problem as to trace the intellectual and moral portrait of an individual by means of his handwriting. . . . The objections against graphology really refute themselves when we understand what it actually is. . . . . .

"The study of graphology includes two distinct and successive parts, which are generally confused—one concerns the graphic laws and their manifestations; the other, the coordination of traits of character. We may understand the former perfectly without being able to accomplish the second, which demands a power of diagnosis comparable to that which the physician must possess in addition to his knowledge of pathologic principles. . . . . .

"What are the graphic laws? The expression of a natural fact of a psychophysiological phenomenon that has nothing improbable in it and has been established by experience:

"The cerebral mechanism that gives rise to the movements of the writer is in correlation with the general organic state of the brain, and varies with the modalities of this state. Thus the handwriting is found to be in harmony with the varieties of constitution and the momentary modifications of the brain, and, consequently, with the psychic phenomena to which these correspond.

"It has been said that nothing prevents a man from changing his handwriting, and it has been thought in this way to deny the foundations of graphology. Of course we may make use of different alphabets in writing or of different idioms in speaking, and we may also vary the forms of our alphabet if there are several types of the same letter. But this is not the question, for we do not thus alter the graphic characteristics of the hand—the closeness of curves, the suppleness of the line, the rapid motion, amplitude of pen-movement, care in detail, etc. . . . We can not enter here into the details of the graphic laws, which are complex and numerous. We shall be content with citing some particularly important graphological principles as follows:

"The graphic movements manifesting egotism or altruism are motions determined by the position of the writer with relation to the text. The writer, who moves toward the right, and whose hand and body are placed below the sheet of paper, feels constantly that what he has written is to his left and above. When one writes, the ego is in action, but the feeling of egotism passes through alternations of intensity and weakness. It is at its maximum when an effort is to be made—that is, at the beginnings of words, and at its minimum when the movement of writing is aided by the acquired impulse—that is, at the ends. The result is that, if we consider a fragment of writing, its first part, that to the left, represents the writer in its relation to the second part, that toward the right . . . . . .

"Persons with a strong will use more force spontaneously than the effeminate. The manifestations of will in handwriting come from the energy exerted.

"An intense functional activity of the cerebral organism, like that which accompanies ardor, gaiety, overexcitement, results in impressing an ascending movement upon the handwriting. To diminution of vitality corresponds a weakening of its strength.

"Impressionable persons have a handwriting with continual inequalities in the heights of words or letters, their spacing, the directions of the lines, etc.

"The graphic movements of nervous people are abrupt, like all their other motions. Imaginative persons have a hand full of movement, without monotonous regularity, and with broad sweeps.

"Intelligent persons instinctively simplify their letters, while preserving their cleanness. Cultivated men introduce typographic forms into their chirography. Taste is reflected in the elegance of the lines."

Sex, we are told, can not be determined exactly by graphology, but an estimate with a probability of ninety per cent. can usually be made. Age is also a matter of guesswork, more or less, altho there are occasionally sure indications of it. Between voice and chirography, however, there are, according to M. Pellat, very close relations. There is even a branch of graphology devoted entirely to the subject and called "phonographology." Handwriting shows, says the author, whether a voice is ascending or descending in pitch, whether it is harmonious or discordant. It may even be possible to tell by the voices of a group of persons around an autograph to which of them it belongs. The writer goes on to say:

"To make a graphologic portrait it is necessary to procure several autographs of the writer, written under different circumstances, so that the fixed elements of the character may be distinguished from the momentary disposition, which also has an influence on the chirography. . . . . .

"To analyze a character is not to indicate all its possible manifestations, but to determine the fundamental traits that make it up and their respective importance. . . . The analyst must thus disregard that which has least importance, and begin by seeking the dominant graphic features of the writing. . . . . .

"The coordination of the traits of character, which comes next, presents no less difficulty. A character is not a simple grouping of tendencies, but a complex *ensemble*, whose parts react mutually. . . . The resultants must also be established—that is to say, those traits must be brought into relief which, without manifesting themselves directly in the handwriting, result normally, in accordance with psychologic laws, from the simultaneous presence of two or more others. Thus a proud and impressionable man is susceptible, a naive and pretentious person is prejudiced, etc.

"The graphic movements are registered with very great precision. They may be examined with calmness by impartial minds and may undergo several examinations successively. Graphology constitutes a method of research superior to observation in daily relations, which gives results at once more numerous and more certain than study of the physiognomy, the voice, or the general gesticulation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Wine in its Second Century.—That wine one hundred and fifty years old exists in Switzerland is asserted by the *Revue Vinicole*, a French journal of the wine industry. To be exact, this wine is exactly 149 years of age. Says *Cosmos*, in a notice of the matter:

"The wine is that of Lavaux, of the vintage of 1754, which for these 149 years has been in the cellars of the same family. It is unnecessary to say that the bottles—to the respectable number of 256—have a hugely venerable look, in spite of their irregular

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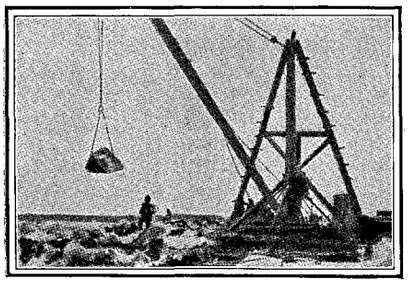
shapes. In the course of the 149 years it has been necessary to change the corks quite often. In one of the three bottles recently opened this had probably been neglected, so the cork was simply a black mass, resembling humus, and the wine was much altered, containing scarcely more than three per cent. of alcohol. In the two other bottles the preservation of the wine was wonderful. The bouquet was very agreeable and strong, the color was a beautiful golden yellow, somewhat darker than that of wine 50 years old. By decantation a limpid liquid was obtained, representing two-thirds the contents of a bottle. This wine of 149 years contained eleven per cent. of alcohol, like the celebrated Désaly of 1854, which figured in the lunch given to the German Emperor on his visit to Lucerne. This proportion is very high for so old a wine, even supposing that when the corks were changed the bottles were filled up with a more recent wine. According to contemporary indications, the vintage of 1754 in Switzerland was 'of good quality,' the price being 18 centimes a litre [about 4 cents a quart]. It was certainly of good quality and kept well too, as we have seen. This wine will not be sold now, nor will it be drunk at present. The Swiss family that holds it intends, it appears, to let it grow older still, while offering it to noted persons as opportunity arises. But if we are to wait for these people to visit Switzerland, it will doubtless take several centuries to drink up the 256 bottles—unless the visits are made expressly for the purpose of tasting this Lavaux, this nectar of 1754."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GALVESTON'S GREAT SEA-WALL.

TO avoid the possibility of any repetition of the great catastrophe of 1900, when the sea swept over the low island on which the city of Galveston, Tex., is built, a great wall of solid concrete 3½ miles long and 17 feet high is now being constructed all along the water-front. Says a writer in *The Technical World*, describing this huge engineering work:



PLACING RIPRAP.

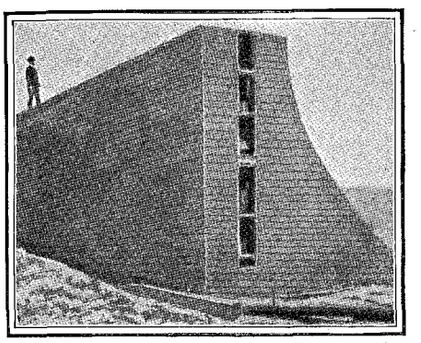
"The plans of protection, as outlined by a board of eminent engineers selected for the purpose, include—besides the construction of the concrete sea-wall proper—the filling or raising of the grade of the city to a level with the top of the wall. In this way it will be necessary, if the wall is to be destroyed and the water to reach the city, to wash away the entire island, 30 miles long and 3 miles wide—a practical impossibility.

"The different features of the great undertaking, in addition to being engineering feats of note, are of considerable interest to the average spectator, and large crowds of visitors are daily attracted to the scene of operations.

"The first steps in the process of construction consist in the preparation of a suitable foundation to bear the great weight of the wall proper; then the provision of additional safeguards to the structure, to prevent undermining, keep off the full force of the water, etc. The erection of the wall itself is the last step.

"First is the driving of long 40-foot piles into the earth until their heads are barely covered with soil, while their bases rest upon a stratum of clay underlying Galveston Island at about that depth. In front of these piles, which are in rows parallel with the course of the wall and at intervals of about three feet in each row, is driven another row of what is called 'sheet piling,' or heavy timbers in a close row forming a sort of underground board fence, designed to prevent the waves from washing out the earth between the piles proper and undermining the wall. All of these piles are driven by immense cranes and steam-hammers combined, which grasp the pile from a stack on the ground, lift it into an upright position, and then proceed by heavy blows to hammer it into the ground, aided by a powerful jet of water, which softens the earth and assists its downward progress. . . . . .

"As an additional protection against undermining, and to prevent the full force of the waves from dashing against the wall, there is placed in front of the piling foundation, right on the surface of the earth (tho it afterward partially sinks into the ground by its own weight), a row 27 feet wide of large, irregular pieces of granite, called 'riprap.' This is in itself a formidable barrier to the waves, regardless of the wall proper, tho its only intent is as an accessory safeguard to the main structure.



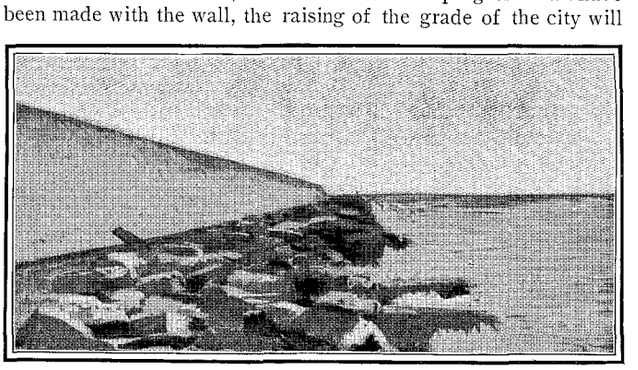
COMPLETE SECTION, SIDE AND BACK VIEW.

"The completion of the foundation is the next step. The heads of the piles are uncovered to the depth of a few feet, and over and around them is placed a mass of concrete, which, when allowed to harden, forms what has the appearance of a solid granite walk 16 feet wide and 3 to 4 feet thick, extending the full length of the wall. This concrete is the same material of which the wall itself is made, and is prepared by mixing in a large mixer, or sort of churn, operated by machinery, a mass of the best Portland cement, crushed granite, and water, which, as intimated above, when spread out and allowed to dry, forms a mass as hard as solid rock. It is of this same substance that the government fortifications at Galveston are constructed; and it would seem that it would take a very great force of water to demolish a structure made of material suitable to withstand the shock of 13-inch projectiles hurled from modern ordnance. Indeed, some of the concrete forts were exposed to the full fury of the 1900 storm, being right on the beach; and while they were somewhat injured, the damage was almost entirely caused by undermining, the Government not having taken the precaution of placing either riprap or sheet-piling protection for their foundations.

"Last but not least is the erection of the wall itself. This is done in sections of 50 feet, each of the regulation height and width. Large wooden caissons or frames are built, and into these are dumped the wet concrete, after which the mass is stamped down and left for a short time to dry, when the frame is removed and the completed section stands forth in all its glory and pride of new-born strength.

"The height of the wall is 17 feet above the sea-level, or about a foot higher than the highest water of the fearful flood of 1900. The wall is 16 feet thick at the base and 5 feet thick at the top, the outer surface gradually sloping upward and inward so as not to present too bold and sharp a front to the waves. The total length of the sea-wall will be 17,593 feet, or about 3½ miles; of this about 3,600 feet has been completed, tho of the preliminary steps a great deal more has at this writing been accomplished, over half of the piling foundation having already been driven.

"As mentioned before, when a little further progress shall have been made with the wall, the raising of the grade of the city will



VIEW OF THE WALL FROM THE SEA.

be taken hold of and prosecuted vigorously. Already a board or commission to take charge of the work has been appointed by the governor of Texas; and while the board has not yet definitely decided the plans by which the work will be carried out—whether by dredging from the Gulf or by hauling soil from the mainland

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or farther west on the island—a supervising engineer has already been selected in the person of Captain C. S. Riche, of the United States Engineer Corps, one of the foremost men of his profession."

The sea-wall, we are told, will cost $1,500,000, for which bonds have been issued by the county government. Of these two-thirds have been taken by citizens of Galveston, the remainder by outsiders. To raise the grade of the city, it is estimated, will cost $2,000,000; and to obtain this amount the State of Texas has, by special act of the legislature, granted to Galveston County all of its State taxes for a period of seventeen years, to be used for this purpose alone. It is expected that fully $1,250,000 will be forthcoming in this way, so that only $750,000 will be left to be raised in order to complete the work.

SHOULD WE SALT OUR FOOD?

THIS is no new question, but apparently it is not settled yet. In an exhaustive discussion of it in the *Revue Scientifique* (April 16) M. René Laufer concludes that, while salt is absolutely necessary to the animal organism, enough of it for our needs is contained naturally in our ordinary articles of food, so that the addition of it as a condiment is superfluous. Tales of disease caused by lack of salt he dismisses as untrustworthy. Says M. Laufer:

"The desire for salt is certainly universal. It seems to have been used everywhere at all times and in all civilizations. The same salt seasons to-day the miserable portion of the Soudanese negro and the choice dishes of European tables. . . . The need of salt is not limited to man; many animals seek it with avidity. . . . So general a predilection, so imperious a desire, should not be regarded as a simple incident, that is certain; but do they correspond to an unavoidable necessity?

"Is it not curious that the chlorid of sodium should be the only salt that we take from nature to add to those contained in our food itself? Other mineral substances play a much more important part in the constitution of the tissues, the salts of lime, and the phosphate of soda, for instance. . . . When we use these by themselves, it is as medicines. . . . . .

"The taste for salt is not innate nor instinctive; it is acquired. The mother's milk contains very little salt. Cow's milk has at least four times as much, but even with this amount the adult who should live on milk alone—say, three quarts a day—would take more chlorids than he needs. . . . . .

"Man in a state of nature does not salt his food. Primitive peoples who lead a pastoral and nomadic life do not add salt to what they eat. . . . The same is true of animals. Dogs and cats do not like salt. Even the domestic herbivores get along very well if salt is not added to their food."

M. Laufer discredits all tales of illness from the discontinuance of salt. The French soldiers who were said to have suffered from lack of salt in the siege of Metz did so, he says, simply because they required it to hide the taste of the spoiled meat that they were forced to eat. The story of the Russian serfs who are reported to have fallen ill when deprived of salt by their lords bears on its face, M. Laufer thinks, marks of its falsity. Among the chief morbid symptoms said to follow from the lack of salt is edema or swelling; but the writer shows that nowadays a diet without salt is prescribed for this trouble, and has been effective in curing it. In the same way he disposes, to his satisfaction, of all the different ills said to arise when one is deprived of salt. Finally, he calculates the amount of salt necessary to carry on the processes of organic animal life and the amount lost by excretion, and comes to the following conclusion:

"Our food, provided it constitutes a proper regimen, in the physiologic sense of the word, contains in itself and with no necessity of adding to it from outside, sufficient salt for our needs."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Clock to Run Thirty Thousand Years.—A radium clock, which will keep time indefinitely, has been constructed by Mr. Harrison Martindale, of England. Says *The Scientific American*:

"The principle of this apparatus is simplicity itself, the registration of time being made in two-minute beats, while its function is to exhibit the dissipation of negatively charged alpha and beta rays by radium. The clock comprises a small tube, in which is placed a minute quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod. To the lower end of the tube, which is colored violet by the action of the radium, an electroscope formed of two long leaves or strips of silver is attached. A charge of electricity in which there are no beta rays is transmitted through the activity of the radium into the leaves, and the latter thereby expand until they touch the sides of the vessel, connected to earth by wires, which instantly conduct the electric charge, and the leaves fall together. This simple operation is repeated incessantly every two minutes until the radium is exhausted, which in this instance it is computed will occupy thirty thousand years."

THE CAUSE OF CAISSON DISEASE.

THE painful and sometimes fatal results of working too long in a high-air pressure, as in a caisson, are well known. "The Bends," as the workmen call the affection that follows such labor, has been imperfectly understood until recently, when it seems to have been satisfactorily shown that the cause is nothing but the escape of air or gas bubbles from the blood in the circulatory system when the air-pressure is reduced. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering News*:

"The veins of a man who is attacked with the bends in passing out of an air-lock are in a condition comparable to that of a soda-water bottle when the cork is removed. Bubbles of air or gas, which have been absorbed by the blood while he was under pressure, are formed all through the blood and tend to derange the circulatory system in a variety of ways. One way which appeals particularly to engineers, because of its mechanical nature, is the effect on the heart. As everybody knows, the heart is simply a pump which, nature has provided to force the blood through the circulatory channels. If air-bubbles are formed all through the veins and arteries of a man coming out of compressed air, these bubbles will tend to coalesce and increase in size as they flow along. Some of them may collect at high points, as they do in an engineer's pipe line, and remain there until the whole mass is forced at a gulp toward the heart. The pumps which the engineer builds for moving water work badly for pumping air, and nature's pump likewise works badly when air instead of blood enters it. There appears to be no doubt that this is one explanation of the sudden deaths which at times occur on leaving an air-lock. And now that the cause of the disease is definitely known, the method of its prevention is equally plain. It is, in fact, what has been understood by experts for years to be the proper method of preventing the bends—viz., making the working shift short and come out very slowly through the air-lock. If the shift is short, the blood does not have time to become charged with the full quantity of gas which it would absorb under the high pressure. If the passage through the air-lock is slow, the gas given off by the blood will be gradually eliminated through the lungs without serious interference with the action of the heart or the capillaries."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is reported that two Frenchmen, MM. Mabille and Lerclerc, have patented a process for making a kind of celluloid which is incombustible," says *The Electrical Review*. "To a solution of celluloid is added a mixture of ether and alcohol containing certain iron salts. A clear liquid of the consistence of syrup results, and if the solvents are driven off from this, an incombustible non-inflammable celluloid remains."

CABLEWAY OVER THE ANDES.—A cableway, which, it is said, will be the longest in the world and will have the highest engine-station yet existing, is to be installed on the Argentine side of the Andes, so we are told by *The Electrical Review*. "This cableway will extend from Chilectio station, on the Argentine Northern Railroad—which is 3,430 feet above sea-level—for a distance of twenty-two miles, to a point 14,933 feet above sea-level, or 1,300 feet higher than the summit of the Jungfrau. It will cross a chain of rocks and precipices, spanning, in some places, chasms nearly 300 feet wide and 600 feet deep, while at other points it will be supported by iron towers 130 feet high. All the material will have to be taken to its destination on the backs of mules. The length of the cable rope is eighty-seven miles. The line is intended to have a carrying capacity of forty-four tons of ore per hour, a car-load of 1,100 pounds being despatched every forty-five seconds."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MODERN RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SACRAMENTS.

THE "religiös-geschichttliche" method, the most modern of theological methods which aims at a purely historical estimate of the phenomena of religious development as laid down in the Scriptures, ignoring their dogmatical bearing, has recently been applied rather vigorously to the two sacraments of the Protestant Church, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The latter has been in public prominence for some time, Harnack, among others, asserting that it was in the early church celebrated with water and not with wine; while other savants, such as Spitta and his school, affirm that Christ never intended to institute the supper as a permanent arrangement of the church. Eichhorn, in an address entitled "Das Abendmahl im neuen Testament" (The Lord's Supper in the New Testament), published as one of the "Hefte," or pamphlets, of the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic), reaches the conclusion that the gospel accounts of the Lord's Supper are not historical, and maintains that the problem as to how the church gradually made a sacrament of it is an open question that must be solved with the help of the science of comparative religion, it being probable that the idea of sacramental eating and drinking is derived from Oriental or gnostic religious sources.

At present it is the other sacrament that is being subjected to this new method, the most persistent specialist in this line being Dr. Heitmüller, of the University of Goettingen, who has published two works in rapid succession on the subject. One is entitled "Im Namen Jesu" (In the Name of Jesus), as the second pamphlet of the researches issued by Bousset and Gunkel—a new venture; and the other is entitled "Taufe und Abendmahl bei Paulus" (Baptism and the Lord's Supper in Paul). The conclusions he reaches in the latter work are substantially these:

Paul really taught that the two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, produce a magic effect, and by their mere application bring about conversion or the strengthening of faith. All efforts to put a different meaning into Paul's words must signally fail. He who is baptized thereby enters into a real living communion with Christ and is delivered from the power of evil spirits and becomes a member of the body of Christ. The body, considered as the sinful agency, is destroyed in Christ. Those err who in any way connect with baptism the idea of an appropriation of forgiveness for sins. On the contrary, the Pauline thought is actually this, that baptism is a sacrament in the largest sense of the word. Paul's whole psychology is based on an animistic foundation. The ethical and the natural are not clearly distinguished by him. The transition from his ideas to the common Christian conception of a transmission of the Spirit through "breathing upon" and through the laying on of hands is readily made. Faith has nothing to do with this effect; faith is presupposed in this process, as only he is baptized who also believes. The same is virtually true of the Lord's Supper. He who at the supper receives bread and wine by that very act enjoys Christ himself, just as those who partake of a feast at a sacrifice thereby enter into communion with the gods.

Baptism is not an institution of Jesus. It is very improbable that the Lord's Supper was instituted by Christ, altho it was probably developed out of some action of Jesus in connection with his last meal with his disciples and upon some words of his then spoken, which may perhaps have been, "This is my body," or "This is my blood." But what did these words mean? Did Jesus understand them magically or sacramentally? The latter is at least not impossible. We know so little about Jesus that we can not speak with certainty of this matter, especially since he shared the superstition of his times with reference to the demoniacs and the spirits. Faith in spirits and sacramental faith go hand-in-hand. Still it is improbable that he so meant these words. In none of the discourses of Jesus do we find such sacramental ideas, nor in the Jewish circles from which Christ came. These are, however, found in heathen religions. The old Mexicans ate images of the gods baked out of dough and called themselves "god-eaters." The Bacchantes of Dionysius Sabazios tore into pieces the bull intended for a sacrifice to the gods and devoured the raw meat, by which process they attained the heights of "being filled with the god." Beduins drank the blood and ate the half-raw meat of a camel sacrificed to the gods. Paul's idea of the Lord's Supper is most intimately interwoven with these processes. The latter supply the circle of thoughts for the Lord's Supper in the most primitive form, and, therefore, most transparent shape, in which the central thought was this, that the participants received into themselves in a supernatural way the god himself. The god was incorporated in the sacrifice. Of course the crude features of this idea were soon discarded in theory and in practise. Instead of the shedding of blood, we find sprinkling of blood; instead of a bloody sacrifice, we have a common meal. Paul probably knew of the meals of the worshipers of Mithras, having become acquainted with them in Tarsus, one of the seats of their worship. Then on Jewish soil we find the common sacred meals of the Essenes; then, too, the fact is not to be overlooked that the Syrians claimed that the forbidden use of certain fish brought with it sores; and the Indians claim the same result from the eating of some wild animals. It is easily understood that Paul connects the sickness and death in certain cases with an unworthy use of the Lord's Supper.

It is noteworthy fact that Heitmüller asserts that Luther's view of the Lord's Supper contains the germs of his own derivation of this sacrament from heathen sources.

Quite naturally these views find approval and disapproval, the latter in a more pronounced way. A lengthy article based on Heitmüller's other work, "Im Namen Jesu," in which he interprets this term and thought as expressive of a faith in the magical effect of the name of the Lord, is found in the *Theologische Rundschau* (Tübingen, No. 5) from the pen of the younger Professor Weiss; but a sharp rebuke of the new methods and results appears in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 18) by Dr. Wohlenberg. The latter declares that Heitmüller's hypothesis cuts out the gospel, roots and all, and deprives the church of all foundations of its faith, the new view being surpassed only by that of Zimmer, who, in the new edition of Schrader's "Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament" (Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament), expresses his belief that the original source of the ideas in the Christian Lord's Supper is to be found "in the conception of waters of life and the food of life as contained in the literature of the Babylonians."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Protestant Hostility to Catholicism.—The opposition of eminent laymen in the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Los Angeles to Rev. Dr. J. M. King's attack on the Roman Catholic Church is commented upon by *The Transcript* (Boston) as symptomatic of a marked change in the attitude of Protestant bodies within the last decade. *The Transcript* says:

"Like action led by Mr. Butler, of East Weymouth, was taken at the recent meeting of the Southern New England Conference. The same spirit was seen in the decision of the Presbyterian Church North when it recently excised from its standards of faith denunciation of the Pope as Antichrist. It was shown in the generous comments of the Protestant press of Christendom after the death of Pope Leo XIII. It is seen in the recent large gift by a Protestant toward the building of a Roman Catholic cathedral in St. Paul, Minn. It is conspicuously evident in Harvard's present course of lectures by an eminent French Catholic on 'Religion and Democracy.'"

Part of this change of attitude, *The Transcript* goes on to say, is due to a clearer recognition of the limitations of the Protestant Reformation—"its latent perils as well as its obvious merits"; and part to a prudential desire to have the conservative force of the Roman Catholic Church remain as a bulwark of society in times when "other forces are making strongly against the rights of property and the rights of individuals." *The Transcript* believes there is an increasing tendency among all Christian communions to

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stand shoulder to shoulder, and urges that the old idea that Loyola and Wesley were types of groups that were doomed to war to the knife must be revised.

OUR SPIRITUAL PARLIAMENTS.

BOTH the religious and the secular press watched with interest the sessions of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Los Angeles, Cal., and of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Buffalo, N. Y. At the Methodist quadrennial conference in particular matters of more than denominational interest were under consideration. A debate on prohibited amusements resulted in the official attitude of Methodism toward the subject remaining unchanged. There was, however, a strong body of opinion in favor of replacing the mandatory prohibition of these amusements by a simple advisory restriction. *The Post* (Chicago), commenting on the present rule, says:

"To retain a rule which can not be enforced, which is honored more in the breach than in the observance, weakens the code of the church as a whole. A modified rule which leaves some choice to the conscience of the individual is infinitely preferable to the present rigid requirement which does not appeal to the common sense of the membership and which the church dare not apply consistently without reducing the number of its communicants by more than half.

"There must be something fundamentally at fault with the teachings of a religious organization that fears to leave the question of recreation and amusement to the judgment and conscience of its members. We believe that the Methodist Church is strong enough and fundamentally sound enough to be an advisor rather than a stern and narrow mentor in this particular."

The sweeping action of the conference in superannuating a number of its older bishops did not escape comment. *The Press* (Philadelphia) remarks:

"Perhaps this particular conference is not to be blamed for a spirit which is in the air. The recent meeting of the Philadelphia conference was dominated by it. The venerable presiding bishop, Dr. Merrill, lifted up his voice in vain against it; he could not stay the elbowing to the rear of the older men by the younger. The changes, of which the retirement of five bishops is a type, will doubtless make for new aggressiveness in Methodism. It is to be hoped that they will not also involve a sacrifice of the far-sighted, scholarly, and spiritual wisdom of the venerable clergymen who have grown old in the service of their church."

Among the bishops retired are some of the most distinguished of the older leaders of Methodism. One of them, Bishop John H. Vincent, is the founder of the Chautauqua circle.

Eight new bishops were elected by the conference. These were: Dr. James W. Bashford, president of Ohio Wesleyan University; Dr. James R. Day, president of Syracuse University; Dr. Joseph F. Berry, editor of *The Epworth Herald;* Dr. William F. McDowell, head of the educational bureau of the church; Dr. Thomas Benjamin Neeley, editor of the Methodist Sunday-School and tract publications; Dr. Henry Spellmeyer, Dr. Luther B. Wilson, and Dr. William Burt. In addition, four missionary bishops were elected as follows: Rev. I. B. Scott (colored) for Africa; Revs. William F. Oldham and John E. Robinson, for Southern Asia, and Dr. C. M. Harris, for Japan.

The question of the time-limit of pastorship, on which action was taken four years ago, was again brought up for discussion. The decision of the last conference, which provided for an unlimited tenure, was sustained.

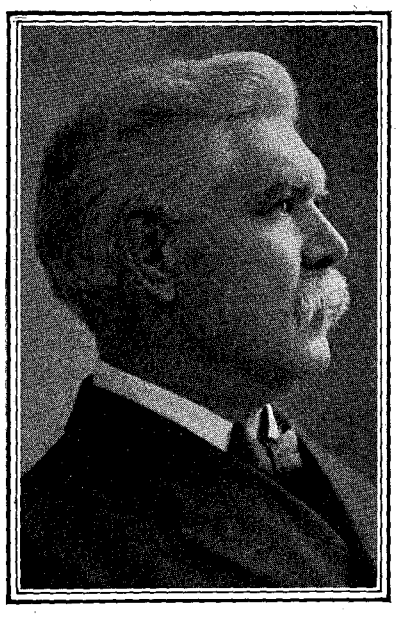
By unanimous vote the conference recorded a protest against lynch law and the horrors of the race troubles in the South.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which began its sessions on May 19, at Buffalo, N. Y., elected Dr. J. Addison Henry, of Philadelphia, to succeed Dr. Robert F. Coyle, as Moderator of the General Assembly. The retiring moderator's sermon at the opening session attracted attention by its indictment of certain tendencies of modern life. The masses, Dr. Coyle said, are drifting steadily away from organized Christianity. Continuing, he said (according to the report in the New York *Tribune*):

"Not only are they largely alienated from the church, but from alienation they have passed to animosity. Next to this, one can but note the drift of the people in general away from lofty ideals. It is something that should give us pause when conservative journals and conservative public men are constrained to characterize this as an 'age of graft.' Warnings have recently sounded out from both pulpit and bench against the money madness of our times. The President of the United States, in view of the public land frauds and postal peculations, has been forced to say: '"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people" will perish from the earth if bribery is tolerated.' A distinguished prelate of the Roman Catholic Church declares that of all our sins as a people that of dishonesty is most pronounced.

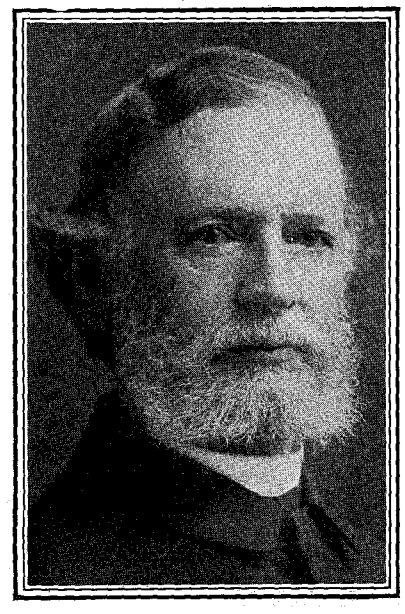
"Linked to this (the fading out of conviction), its fruitage indeed is the vanishing sense of sin. It is winked at and glossed over and condoned. There are no sinners any longer, and especially in the high places of respectability. If there are any lost people, they are down in the slums.

"Our ideals of the home have gone down. We talk of Mormonism and affect a horror of it, as an unclean and loathsome thing; but as between a system that allows a man to have three or four ex-wives, or a woman to have three or four ex-husbands, and a system that permits a man to have his plural wives all at



BISHOP WILLIAM BURT.
For eighteen years he has represented American Methodism in Italy.

BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON,
Who has filled important pulpits in Washington.



BISHOP THOMAS B. NEELY,
Formerly editor of the Methodist Sunday-school and tract publications.

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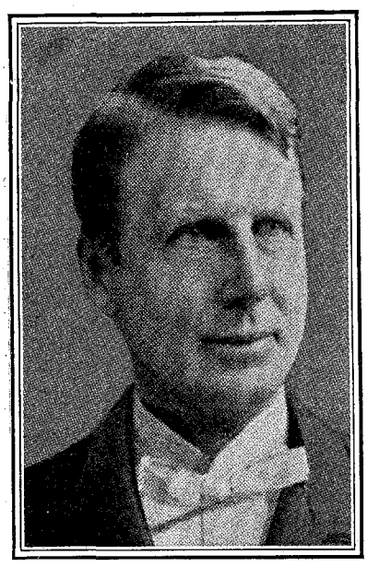
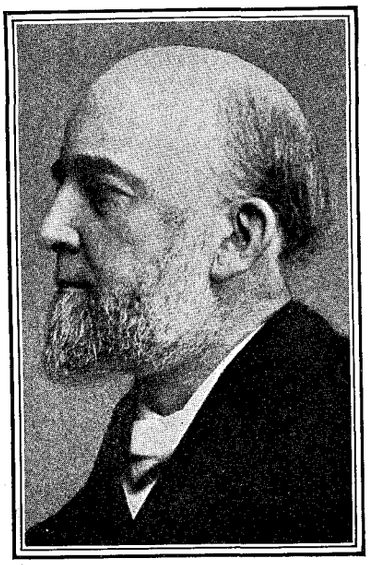
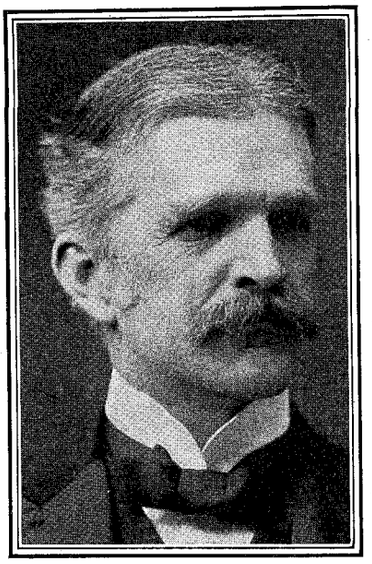


BISHOP JAMES W. BASHFORD,
Formerly president of Ohio Wesleyan University.



BISHOP JOSEPH F. BERRY,
Who gives up the editorship of the Epworth *Herald*.

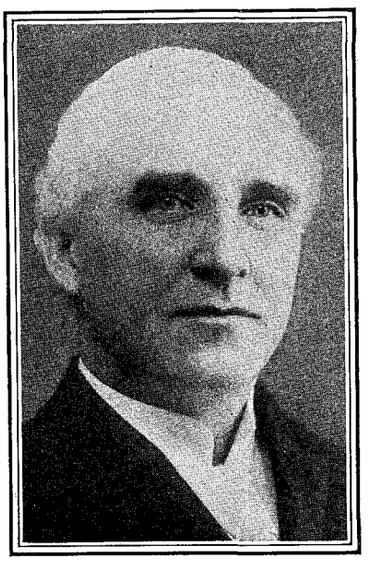


BISHOP WILLIAM F. M'DOWELL.
He was head of the Methodist educational bureau.

once there is very little to choose. I am not sure but the odds are on the side of the Mormon. If this social scourge of easy divorce continues, it will call down upon us as a people the curse of Almighty God. Wives are taking the place of mothers. Childless firesides are being substituted for family circles. The flat and the apartment house and the club, together with certain social and prudential considerations, are robbing married women of maternal instincts and ambitions. It is the ring of the telephone and not the cry of the baby that we hear nowadays. One of the greatest needs of our modern life is mothers. A restoration of ethical ideals is imperatively needed."

Perhaps the most significant action of the assembly was the passing of resolutions which prepare the way for union between the Presbyterian Church and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

About the same time the Baptist Home Missionary Society, in session in Cleveland, passed resolutions recording the denomination's sympathy with "the general movement among the other great Protestant bodies on the divorce question."



BISHOP HENRY SPELLMEYER.
For a third of a century he has filled leading churches in and around Newark.

think they believe, but actually they do not believe in the religion they profess. They are not convinced that their fate for all eternity depends on faith in its dogmas and obedience to its obligations."

The Washington *Post* comments that *The Sun's* editorial represents one view of the matter, but that, on the other hand, a great many men do go to some churches: "They are attracted in crowds by those preachers who do not weary them with expositions of their purely personal views as to abstruse and uninteresting questions of theology, but preach instead the message from the Mount of Olives, which all can understand and to which every heart responds with gratitude and reverence."

Dr. Isidore Singer contributes to the discussion from the viewpoint of Judaism. He admits on the part of his coreligionists an inadequate attendance at the synagogues, and he finds the synagogues themselves responsible for the situation. In a letter to *The Sun* he writes:

"Jewish synagogues not only in this country, but also in the big cities of Central and Western Europe, and, of course, in the latest settlements of the house of Israel in Australia and South Africa, have ceased to be houses of prayer. They have transformed themselves in the course of the last half-century, or since the complete social and economical assimilation of the Jews with the surrounding influences of the Gentile world, into sacred lecture-halls where the old prayer-book and its fervent recital by the pious worshiper have been discarded as being against decorum, while the un-Jewish anthems artificially manufactured by agnostic German rabbis, with a thin layer of Emersonian culture, are lisped away under the watchful eye of the sexton or trustee solemnly promenading upon the heavy velvet carpet to maintain the silence of the graveyard. Not the reading of the Torah, but the sermon or rather the lecture of the bareheaded, close-shaved, white-necktied pastor, forms the center of the so-called 'divine service' in most of the fashionable modern synagogues. . . . . .

"Did not, a few weeks ago, the Rev. S. Schulman, the eloquent and scholarly rabbi of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue, New York, in his inauguration sermon reproach the pious orthodox women of the Russian congregation on Pike Street, 'that they seem to consider the synagogue exclusively as a house of prayer'? I was reminded of this curious philippic in reading the laconic letter of

WHY DO MEN NOT GO TO CHURCH?

THIS question has been recently exploited by two of the New York dailies. Censuses of church attendance taken last year in London and in New York showed that in both cities women and children form a great majority of the congregations—a state of affairs, remarks *The Sun*, that prevails in practically all the countries of Christendom, with the notable exception of Russia. The same paper does not think the situation explained by the suggestion of certain preachers that "the criticism of sermons has become so severe among men that only very rare abilities in the pulpit can hope to satisfy it." It offers instead a more sweeping explanation to the effect that men don't go to church simply because they don't believe in the necessity for going. To quote further:

"The reason why men do not go to church is obvious enough. They are not interested in the church because they are not interested in religion. They have not the deep and vital religious faith of which church worship is the outward expression. They may

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one of your correspondents in the present discussion, to the effect that, social work and philanthropy having replaced religion in most of the churches, the ladies can attend to the first, while the checks can be mailed by the men from their Broadway offices. The same situation prevails in the synagogue."

On this same question of church attendance the New York *Herald* printed communications from some dozen prominent clergymen and religious workers. Dr. John P. Peters, of St. Michael's, wrote:

"I don't think the small attendance of men applies to churches alone, but to nearly all public meetings and gatherings. Count heads in any theater and you will find more women than men. I don't care what a meeting may be for, even matters of business and municipal affairs, if women are invited more will be present than men. You have only to call a meeting against tearing up Amsterdam Avenue and the women will turn out in force—two to one man. One need not go far to find a reason for it. Women have but few avenues or outlets for their energies and emotions compared with men. If they had the same duties, enterprises, and wide interest in affairs—political, financial, commercial, and business generally—as men their minds would be so occupied that they would not care so much for meetings."

More than one clergyman stated that women are naturally more devotional and more inclined to worship than men. Dr. J. Minot Savage, however, and Mrs. Ballington Booth, differ from the majority report. Dr. Savage states that he has more men than women at his services; and Mrs. Booth writes: "In our work we have found men more interested in our services than women."

THE BIBLE LEAGUE CRITICIZED.

THE American Bible League, which held its first convention a few weeks ago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 14) has not entirely escaped criticism, either from the press or the pulpit. The New York *Churchman* remarks that "the proceedings of the league would read, were it not for Dr. Patton's part in them, like a modernized version of the 'Letters of Obscure Men,' so completely did the speakers, always with this exception, misconceive the spirit, the purpose, the motive, and the result of the kind of Bible study that they deplored." *The Sun* remarks editorially that "there was nothing in the appeals put forth which will receive respectful consideration from the critical school, unless it be the sincerity of the religious convictions manifested so unmistakably." The critics, this paper continues, make specific criticisms, and they will pay heed only to equally specific arguments against them.

"Many persons," says the New York *Times*, "must have derived the impression from the recent meeting of the Bible League that the Bible was mainly in need of being saved from its friends." *The Evening Post* (New York) comments: "This conference, we venture to say, has done more than any of the higher critics to shake the faith of men in the Bible as an infallible and inerrant revelation, for, as Dr. Parkhurst puts it, the addresses 'left upon the minds of a good many sincere people the idea that there is a great amount of incompatibility between scholarship and Scripture; that there be certain things about the Bible which, if known, would be embarrassing to the faith, and that turning too much of that searchlight of investigation upon the foundations of Scripture would shake confidence in the stability of the foundation.'"

From the criticisms advanced by the New York *Independent* we quote as follows:

"The Bible League does not represent a healthy or courageous attitude toward the Bible. The Bible needs study, not defense. Students of the Bible are not its enemies, but its friends. The proper sentiment toward any investigation of the Bible is not that of hostility, but of cooperation and friendship. To attack the higher critics or the believers in evolution as enemies of the Bible is a suicidal kind of war. It is the most effective way of discrediting the Bible. . . . . .

"So let the critics argue at their own sweet will on two sides or many sides. If certain venerable beliefs get argued out of court, let them; it will be 'dangerous' then to cling to them. And let this be always remembered, that high ethics and genuine religion are safest with the newest discoverable truth; and that, above all other liberty, must we value the fearless, untrammeled search for truth which has no fear of the consequences."

In the editorial pages of *The Homiletic Review* (New York) we read:

"The glory of the Christian Church has come from the fact that in the main it has stood for scholarship and trusted to the invulnerability of truth. The shame of the church has come from the occasional unwise attempts to silence the scholars and to identify truth with the fiats of authority.

"It is inevitable that the 'scientific criticism' of the Bible should result in all sorts of wild conclusions, sweeping assumptions, and raw hypotheses. That is the way scientific investigation is always conducted. Where the field is free to all comers, all sorts of vagaries are to be expected. Science is tentative, experimental, hypothetical, before it becomes positive and fixed in its conclusions. And even then, it must hold its most cherished laws and formulas subject at any time to reconsideration. Even the law of gravitation, or at least the universality of its operation, has been called in question of late. The theories of the constitution of matter have had but lately a tremendous shaking-up. The 'indivisible' atom has been splitting itself into thirty thousand electrons. But nobody thinks that science has been jeopardized by these reexaminations of its 'fundamental' principles. If the Bible and religious faith are to be submitted at all to 'scientific criticism,' they must be submitted in their entirety; nothing of them, not even the most hallowed of their teachings, can be held in reservation,—neither the inspiration of the Scriptures, nor their authenticity, nor the divinity of the Lord, nor his sinlessness, nor the Truth of immortality, nor the existence of God. We can not say to the investigator, Thus far, but no farther. Everything must be open to approach and searching analysis. We can not even stipulate that the approach shall be made reverently. It must be free to the irreverent as to the reverent, to the avowed enemies as well as friends of religion. Religious truth is just as indestructible as any other kind of truth, and if it is not indestructible it is not truth."

Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, of the Universalist Church of the Messiah, spoke from his pulpit on the subject of the Bible League. From his sermon, as reported in *The Sun*, we quote the following passages:

"Nobody is attacking the Bible. We are simply seriously and earnestly trying to find out what it is, to find out the reality of the religious life, the reality of the different claims in different parts of the world to religious guidance. These gentlemen have made, it seems to me, a most lamentable mistake; they have identified certain intellectual theories, a certain set of intellectual beliefs, with God's word, and have claimed that these dogmas had behind them the backing of the Almighty. They are trying to turn the world back from the twentieth century to the sixteenth; they are trying to make us accept to-day that which the scholarship of the world has outgrown. . . . . .

"These gentlemen, in taking this position—and I weigh my words as I say it, and I mean precisely what I say—are the real infidels of the modern world, and it is infidelity which they are creating a hundred times more than all that which they call by that name. They have no real belief in God, no real belief in the truth of his word; they do not believe that it is safe to trust to free and open investigation; they have no real belief in the integrity of the human mind, in the care of man for truth, in his desire for light. They are the great unbelievers, and they would shut away their so-called revelation from the light, from study, from question, because they do not really trust that it can bear it."

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, also preached on the same topic. In addition to the passage already quoted in *The Sun* editorial, he said: "As to higher criticism, never was there pursued a line of studious inquiry that was more legitimate, or that, I venture to say, will yield richer results to the authenticity of Scripture and the system of truth which it contains and reveals."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CRUCIAL POSITION OF JAPAN'S FORCES.

JULY and the rainy season commence simultaneously, or nearly so, in the theater of war. That is why the Japanese army is pushing the land campaign in every direction, explains the military expert of the London *Standard*. The roads in Manchuria will be almost useless in the rains, and if the Russians have not been pushed well back into the interior by that time, thinks our expert, the plans of the general staff in Tokyo will have gone awry. Matters at Port Arthur likewise need hurrying. "The situation for the Japanese is becoming critical." The military expert of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) thinks the brilliance of the Japanese operations, contrasted with the inglorious Russian defensive, may mislead the lay mind. But the military expert of the London *Times* says the lay mind in this case is Asiatic:

"If General Kuropatkin reverts to his original idea of a withdrawal until the army 'worthy of the dignity and might of Russia' is duly assembled, no one will venture to find fault with his decision. But a retirement as settled and deliberate policy is one thing, while retreat after a lost battle and when 25,000 Russians are surrounded and about to be attacked is another.

"No one of the races in east Asia will understand the niceties of strategy or discriminate between policy and flight. All they will know is that one Russian army has been beaten and that another has been surrounded and may shortly be attacked. If General Kuropatkin is prepared to see Port Arthur fall and proposes to stretch out no hand to its defenders, the population of East Asia will form only one conclusion, and it will be far from complimentary to Russian prestige."

But Port Arthur is not going to fall, we are assured by the Paris *Figaro* and *Gaulois*, *Temps*, and *Journal des Débats*. Those papers were never more certain of the ultimate victory of the Russians. The suspicion of the London *Mail* that France is losing confidence in her ally's strategy is not borne out by the tone of Parisian organs generally. On the contrary, the *Gaulois* notes that even London begins to see the critical position of Japan's forces, and hazards these observations:

"The Russians will hold out (at Port Arthur) until the arrival of reinforcements from Europe. These reinforcements will be first of all for the army, which may win a victory at Mukden and go to the rescue of the fortress.

"Next will come the squadron from Europe, under the command of Admiral Roshdestvensky, who is spoken of in the highest terms.

"His departure from the Baltic will be possible in June, according to the latest accounts, and he will arrive toward the end of July.

"A naval victory would cut the Japanese communications and change the whole face of things. Let us hope that the Government of our allies, which owes its checks to its lack of foresight alone, will do all that is necessary for the prompt arrival of the reinforcements by sea and in such strength to assure victory.

"Russia is stronger than Japan. Between the two nations the disparity is so great as to make it impossible to suppose that the issue of the war will be favorable to the weaker side.

"The first successes against the English won by the Boers did not prevent their ultimate defeat."

If Port Arthur be not captured before the rainy season sets in, Japan's military forces will be in peril throughout all Manchuria, according to the Austrian military organ, the *Reichswehr* (Vienna). They will be obliged to maintain so large a force in front of the place that General Kuropatkin's ever-increasing army could not possibly be held in check. "If the works at Port Arthur have really been strengthened as much as the Russians claim," it remarks, "the siege of the place must drag along for weeks or months and thus absorb much of the Japanese forces. Apart from its importance as a shelter for the Russian naval forces, Port Arthur will be assigned the task of holding as large a Japanese army in front of it as possible. In this way the decisive operations against General Kuropatkin's army would be averted." This is just what is happening, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). From all that now appears in European dailies, whether they be friendly to Japan or the reverse, it would seem that the military and naval experts substantially agree upon Japan's need of forcing the fighting this month.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE YALU A DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE WORLD.

FROM Marathon to Waterloo the decisive battles of the world number fifteen, according to one widely quoted authority; but the London *Spectator* is now bold enough to say that the Yalu triumph of the Japanese over the Russians will yet prove one of the most conspicuous turning-points in the military history of the

"The fellow so spoils my plans that I've a mind to run away."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.
The Mikado in War Time. The Czar in War Time.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

ANTI-RUSSIAN CARTOONS FROM GERMAN SOURCES.

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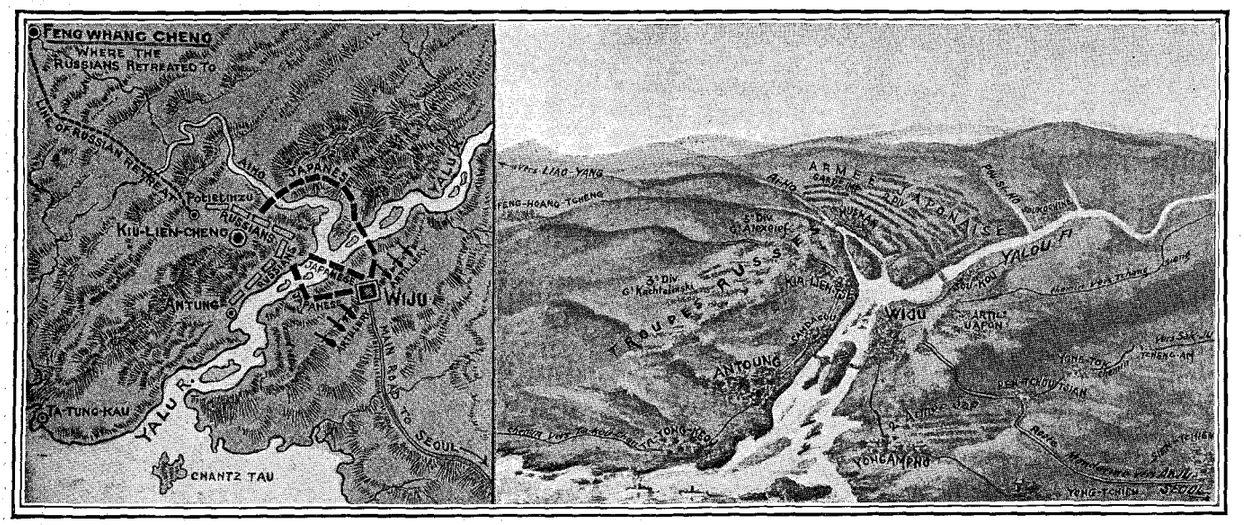

HOW THE JAPANESE CRUMPLED UP THE RUSSIANS.

This shows at a glance the position of the Japanese and the Russian forces in the battle on the banks of the Yalu, according to the Edinburgh *Scotsman*. "Under cover of a terrific fire from the big guns posted at Wiju," it says, "two Japanese columns crossed the Yalu by placing bridges to the islands in this part of the river. These two columns made as if bent on a frontal attack. But this was only a feint. The real attack was made farther up the river. There the Japanese, wheeling to the left, forded the Ai-ho, and, storming the heights, took the Russians in flank.

"Meanwhile the other two Japanese columns crossed the Yalu and attacked the Russians in front. The result was that the Russians, caught by a deadly fire on three sides, were totally routed, and fled to Feng-hwang-cheng, on the line shown in the map."

It should be understood that perfect accuracy is not claimed for this sketch. Much difficulty is experienced in following the campaign because of the faultiness of the maps of the region, no two of which are alike. But the diagram, together with the bird's-eye view from the Paris *Illustration*, has been drawn from the best maps, and the dispositions of the troops made after a careful comparison of all the war despatches.

human race. The English weekly, as has been noted in these pages before, has long been an accepted authority upon all that relates to the mutual influence over each other of Europe and Asia. Time and again it has urged its readers to anticipate that Asiatic troops would prove unequal to the task of driving European regiments in rout from a battle-field. The achievement of so unprecedented a feat seems to stun *The Spectator*. Its comments are in the spirit of that Roman patriot whom Shakespeare makes to say, at the assassination of Cæsar: "How many ages hence, shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er in states unborn and accents yet unknown!" With an eye fully as prophetic, our London contemporary sees future historians narrating the battle on the Yalu "as one of the marking-points of time," for reasons which it thus sets forth:

"It is the moral effect upon the world at large which is, and will be, so tremendous as to modify, possibly for all time, the relation of Europe to Asia. Until that battle had been fought the white race, tho deeply impressed with the capacity of the Japanese and the devoted courage of Japanese sailors, was still unconvinced that a Japanese army could rival or defeat a European force of anything like adequate dimensions. The pride of the white continent had for three centuries seemed to be justified by history, and it created, consciously or unconsciously, a mass of belief which was perhaps the cause of many of its victories, and certainly of much of its daring. The struggle on the Yalu provides precisely the concrete evidence needed to dissipate this confidence. A Japanese army has crossed a mighty river in the teeth of European defenders, and then has marched upon those Europeans entrenched in a splendid hilly position; has driven them out by the close fighting which we still call fighting with the bayonet; has overwhelmed the European fire by the superior weight of cannon and shells made in Japan itself; has captured whole batteries of European guns; has driven European artillerymen in what seems to have been headlong rout; and—most notable fact of all—has taken hundreds of European prisoners, who have surrendered, not by a capitulation, but while fighting on the field. In other words, an Asiatic Power has arisen which, besides defeating a European war-fleet, is proving itself able to use three great armies of invasion, each sixty thousand strong, with the careful prevision, the strategic skill, and the clenching courage of armies directed by the great masters of European warfare. . . . . .

"The war, unless stopped from within, must, we feel sure, go on until at least stalemate is reached; and if even stalemate is reached, look at the change in the position of the world. A new empire will have risen in a grand geographical position which must dominate the North Pacific, and which, unless defeated at sea, can despatch to any coast in Asia an army of sixty thousand men so good that to resist it with anything except an equal force of European soldiers would be pronounced by experts the height of folly. That changes the position, and, if we are to speak the full truth, diminishes the safety, of every white Power."

The London weekly seems to have a monopoly of these ideas. They do not enter into the calculations of any of its English contemporaries, altho the London *Times*, *Standard*, and *Telegraph* regard the Japanese victory as brilliant from every point of view. Paris thinks differently. The *Temps*, the *Journal des Débats*, and the *Gaulois* understand that there have been "skirmishes" on the Yalu, the importance of which could easily be overestimated. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NAVAL EXPERTS ON THE SUBMARINE MINE.

SUBMARINE mines, say the French naval experts who are now writing much on the topic, are in reality a form of torpedo. They tell us that a torpedo (torpille) is any explosive mechanism adapted for acting beneath the surface of the water, either in destroying any enemy's war-ships or in maintaining coast defense. "Every submarine mine or torpedo," writes a French naval officer in the *Revue de Paris*, "must thus possess two essential features: an explosive charge and a more or less complicated mechanism designed to induce deflagration." Those forms of torpedo which are stationary belong to the mine class. The torpedo which is aimed at a target is in reality a mobile—it may be an automobile—mine. The mine, on the other hand, is a stationary torpedo. Our authority pronounces a misnomer the expression "submarine mine" which is used in so many despatches from the front. He thus expounds:

"One class of fixed torpedoes (submarine mines) is anchored in the stream, perhaps in time of peace, and, being connected with the shore by electric wire, is discharged at will. Such mechanisms await only the action of the electric current released by the observer stationed on land. Such stationary torpedoes are consequently merely a defensive form of weapon for harbor entrances. Their installation takes a long time because of the precision

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required. It is also costly in view of the length of the electric cable that must be used.

"These fixed torpedoes—or, as we read in despatches printed in Russian and Japanese newspapers, these submarine mines—contain enormous quantities of explosives. . . . The charge must be increased with the depth to which the mine is sunk in order that the same effect may always be produced at the surface. They are anchored in a row at such intervals that no ship can cross their path without finding itself within the zone of action of one of them."

No very great importance is attached to these engines of destruction by our French authority, since they can be used only as "accessory means of defense," and then only at the outbreak of war for protection against possible surprise. Very different is his estimate of what he calls the "vigilant torpedo"—that is, the submarine mine unconnected with any land battery but exploding sporadically at contact:

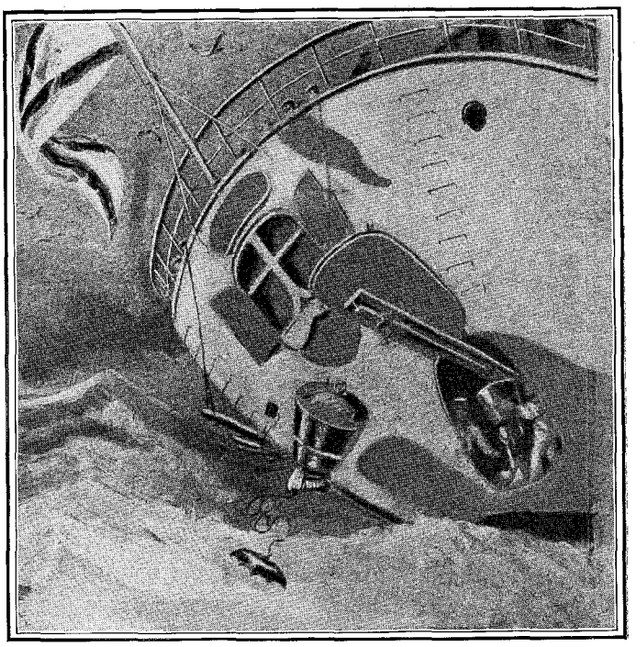
"These engines serve likewise to bar a passage of which the operations of war necessitate the interdiction to the enemy. But they constitute an offensive weapon, or at least an attacking weapon, rather than a simple instrument of defense. They are most useful when employed by a squadron that commands the sea for the purpose of blockading an enemy in a harbor.

"Besides the indispensable means of charge and of deflagration, these vigilant torpedoes (contact mines) comprise mechanisms of position which enable them to remain at a certain depth without rising or sinking. They are almost mobile, since they can be transported after embarkation aboard boats which put forth to anchor the mines at suitable points. Then they do not move, or at least they move very little, with the action or the drift of the water. Apart from breakage of their moorings they scarcely quit their place of anchorage. Hence the boats which place them in position must exercise care in establishing the position of such torpedoes in order that the squadron which has anchored them may traverse the lines without risk of collision.

"These engines of destruction, exploding when touched by a floating body, are naturally blind: they maltreat friend as well as enemy. The cases of the *Yenesei* and of the *Boyarin* establish abundantly the peril that may be incurred by the slightest negligence in their manipulation and anchorage. To this must be added the accidents that may occur not through the fault or negligence of man, but from the caprice of events or of the elements. The torpedo (mine) that sank the *Boyarin* had been displaced by the action of the current. As for the *Petropavlovsk*, it is difficult to determine the cause that led to the loss of that ship. One is reduced to hypothesis. In any event no mine alone could have caused so rapid a sinking of so great a ship of such modern build, provided, as it was, with all the necessary bulkheads and compartments. A mine, piercing the hull, would have filled a certain number of compartments with water. The stability of the ship would have been compromised. At the utmost the ship might have sunk at the expiration of a considerable interval. But the *Petropavlovsk* sank in a few seconds, and we are told of bursts of flame or steam which rose as high as, or above, the superstructure or the conning-tower. There was, consequently, an internal explosion. Perhaps the shock or the deflagration of some contact mine (or of something else) led to the explosion of the magazine or of the boilers. . . . . .

"The employment of vigilant torpedoes (contact mines) necessitates numerous precautions before and after hostilities alike. Especially if it be desired to avoid closing a harbor to ships after hostilities must vigilant torpedoes be carefully disposed so that they may be either raised without peril by the persons experienced in manipulating them or else become inoffensive after the lapse of a given time.

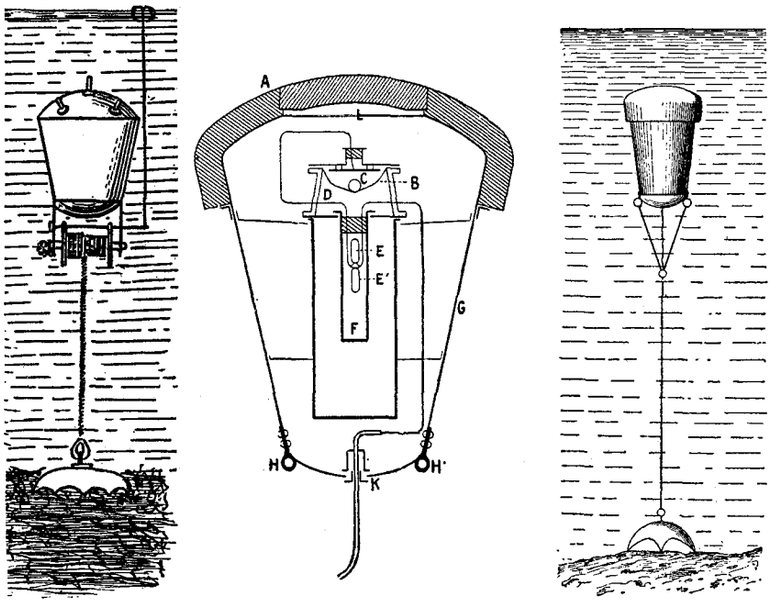
"In time of war, a squadron menaced by vigilant torpedoes (contact mines) may adopt various means, more or less effective, of removing them. They may be exploded by sending into the zone of occupation any floating bodies (rafts, etc.) that have no value. They may also be destroyed by means of counter mines (torpilles de deblaiement). A vessel of sufficiently light draft to pass without danger above the contact mines can secure these engines and cause them to explode at a distance by means of an electric current. The commotion of a first explosion will provoke the detonation of the neighboring vigilants."



THE RUSSIAN METHOD OF DEPOSITING MINES.

The ill-fated Russian mine-transport *Yenesei* depositing Malinorowski mines from her specially-constructed ports.

—*Illustrated London News.*



THE CONTACT MINE.

A, Wooden cushion; *L*, manhole; *C*, nickel steel contact plate, insulated; *B*, bowl establishing, when the mine turns over, communication between the well and the contact plate. *D*, nickel steel well or basin communicating with the metal frame of the mine; *E*, *E'*, priming; *F*, charge; *G*, metal frame; *H*, *H'*, fasteners to facilitate anchorage; *K*, aperture for priming.

—*Armée et Marine* (Paris).

The technical nomenclature of this subject varies greatly, in the French language, it will be noted, from that employed by English and American writers on the submarine mine. The French military and naval organ, *Armée et Marine* (Paris), tells us that many submarine mines are constructed so as to float with the action of the waves in any direction. "They are abandoned to the will of

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the tide and lurk to encounter and demolish some cruiser, should that please God or the devil."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILLIAM II.'S DISMAY AT GERMANY'S ISOLATION.

LONDON organs are completely out of their reckoning if William II. does not dwell in the midst of alarms. His dismay is due to Germany's isolation, say all English authorities, while Germany's isolation is due to the breakdown of what is styled "Bismarckian diplomacy." That diplomacy, we are further assured, aimed at setting all European Powers by the ears, the ensuing cross-purposes enabling Germany to extract heavy commissions in the capacity of "honest broker." That attentive reader of the German Emperor's mind, the London *Spectator*, admires the "game of bluff" which it thinks he is playing just now. "Tho he is in a position of isolation," it tells us, "the Emperor does not take his isolation 'lying down,' but twirls his mustachios and shouts bold words across the Rhine. He counts, in fact, on making so much noise and causing so much anxiety that Europe will quite forget his true position. It is very clever and very characteristic." It pursues the topic thus:

"He wishes the world to have something to talk about, and not to have time to notice the extraordinary fall in position which has happened to Germany in the last six months. Consider how great that fall has been. Not only has the Triple Alliance, as we have already noted, been gradually ceasing to be an active force in European politics, but Italy has made up her quarrel with France, and, therefore, her ties to Germany have become purely those of friendship and tradition. The alliance in the case of Italy has no prop of interest to support it. Austria, again, has, besides her understanding with Russia, and the knowledge that Russia can not menace Austrian interests while the war in the Far East is proceeding, a great distrust of Pan-Germanism, a policy which is more and more obtaining official sanction in Berlin. The Teutonic inhabitants of Austria are by no means unanimous in liking the Pan-German idea, and the Slavonic part of the empire detests it beyond measure. But the sense of isolation produced by these facts and tendencies is as nothing compared with that which has resulted from the understanding between Britain and France. By this world-wide agreement the influence of Germany in the councils of the world is perceptibly lowered. When Bismarck encouraged France and Britain to take action respectively in Tunis and in Egypt, he did so with the object of separating those Powers, and while they remained in antagonism Germany was in a sense the arbiter of Europe. Now that France and Britain are again friends, and all causes of quarrel have been removed, Germany has lost her lever for working on them. But the isolation of Germany does not stop here. In spite of the most assiduous efforts on the part of the German Government and the German press to curry favor with the Russians, Russia is still visibly suspicious of Germany, and takes German professions of friendship at their true value. The Russians know that the Germans hate them, and they find very little pleasure in alleged German good-will in their present difficulties. Finally, the German Emperor has managed by his South American policy, and by his interference with American schemes for buying the Danish West India Islands, to fill the Americans with dislike and suspicion of Germany. In truth, Germany is now the least liked and most suspected Power in the world. Is it to be wondered, then, that she feels herself in a position of isolation?"

CHANCELLOR VON BULOW.

It is rumored in Europe that he may soon retire because of William II.'s dissatisfaction at Germany's international position.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

Understood to be putting the finishing touches to a new naval bill intended to enlarge German battle-ship and cruiser squadrons.

It would be easy to quote not only English, French, and Austrian organs, but even German organs, in support of the contention that Germany is at present the Robinson Crusoe of world-politics, scanning the international horizon in desperate hope of rescue from the isolation following the shipwreck of her diplomacy. "It is a matter of life and death for German policy to seek new combinations," writes "Calchas" in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"The very collapse of Bismarckian methods must lead to the evolution of a new policy better adapted to the existing state of international facts. We can not afford to delude ourselves for one moment as to the aim upon which the German diplomacy of the future will endeavor to concentrate. What is the one solid and progressive achievement of the Kaiser's reign? It is the policy, which, for all practical purposes, has already made Germany the third naval Power in the world, and which at no distant date will make her the silent and obstinate competitor with America for second place. No matter what fluctuations of policy may appear in other directions, the Kaiser continues, without pausing or swerving, to add ship to ship. For the last half decade every international crisis involving this country has been marked by a new Flottengesetz. The certain result of the Anglo-French agreement will be another increase in the German fleet."

What is said here of the imminence of a further increase in the German navy is amply confirmed by utterances in the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, and other organs in touch with the higher officials of the Foreign Office and the Navy League. The former paper is indignant at criticisms of German foreign policy in Socialist and National Liberal dailies. It says Germany should now adopt an attitude of reserve in international affairs until the navy is sufficiently strong to command respect. It denounces the Reichstag and praises the Emperor in these terms:

"Who struck the greater part of the cruisers—ships for foreign service—out of the bill establishing the foundations of our navy? The Reichstag. Who is refractory and unyielding in regard to the expenses necessitated by colonial objects? The Reichstag. Whom are we to thank for the new foundation of our war fleet, who for energetic intervention in the Chinese disturbances? The Emperor and his Chancellor. Who desires the end must also desire the means. Whoever desires Germany to be or to become a colonial and world Power must desire a strong navy. No harvests can be reaped in colonies without a seed time. For the first time we see, in this year's fleet maneuvers, a fully equipped squadron of eight or nine battle-ships—the Brandenburg class of ships remain as yet unbuilt and, therefore, unready for maneuvers—and yet before the last naval bill is carried out the year 1917 will have arrived! And with such means Germany is to pursue a policy!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

PSYCHOLOGY AND POETRY.

HIGH NOON. By Alice Brown. Cloth, 308 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MISS BROWN is a writer who has won her place in the hearts of many of her literary countrymen by writing of a high order both in fiction and in essays. Her novel, "The Mannerings," was a powerful book, redolent of New England in its atmosphere, and of Boston in the creation of character. Her "Meadow Grass," a collection of short stories with the simplest themes, and types of the same region, bore comparison with the best short stories of Mary Wilkins in that lady's earlier and less self-conscious days. There was an exquisite delicacy, a fragrance of humanity, and a suavely pellucid style about them which was fascinating.

In her essay on Robert Louis Stevenson, written when he was at the height of his vogue and disposed of only through private subscription, her quality as critic and stylist was even more potently revealed. Ardent admiration for her subject evidently drew forth her literary best, and it was exquisite both as an appreciation and as writing.

In "High Noon" Miss Brown offers twelve short stories which are a variation on what has been alluded to. She psychologizes more, and there is a sort of transcendental quality and vague groping quite unlike the simple dalliance and caressing elevation of the common things of nature and of feeling in "Meadow Grass." At times there is a suggestion of Henry James. Her very title, "High Noon," savors of this, as she draws it from the Persian: "One instance only is the sun at noon." There is also an elusive exhalation as of Quiller-Couch's manner. Is it not because "Meadow-Grass," with its serene refinement and tender simplicity, was quite individual—"not Lancelot, nor another," but just Miss Alice Brown, that its appeal was far more genuine and enthralling than that of these latest stories? There is in them a certain tenuity, as of a wind-flower in an elaborate pot. The author may have thought more over them but it is doubtful if she felt as much; and her style reminds one of the fine lady who betrays a subconsciousness of her *toilette*.

ALICE BROWN.

Three of them are ventures in the supernatural, or rather in the preternatural. A dead young lady returns from abroad and entertains a long-time woman friend in an old house that has been freshened up. After "visiting" with her several hours the friend is brought home and her hostess leaves her abruptly. She thinks it is a prank. The next morning, her mother wakens her with the news of her friend's death the day before. She goes to the house and finds it as a house closed for three or four years would be, except that it was not musty. It was "as sweet as a garden." Then great peace and security fell upon her like a mantle. She began to smile. "And they might all be happy," she said to herself, "if they could all remember that There is just the same as Here."

This spiritualistic vein crops out elsewhere, with the same pseudo-poetic insistence. Has Miss Brown adopted Miss Lillian Whiting's sentiments as to the "Other Life"? There is something a little vapid and moony about this shimmery sort of dreamy "all-rightness" which marks it spurious for the healthy brain.

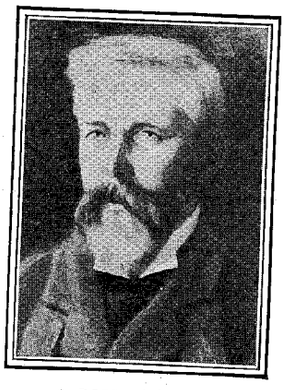
"The Miracle" is one of the most charming of the stories, for there is genuine feeling in it. "A Runaway Match" is delicately playful. "Rosamund in Heaven" is like one of the Quiller-Couch's allegories, tho inferior in grace and lure. "A Dream in the Morning" is more pretentious, but also chaff.

LIVE SHORT STORIES.

THE WOMAN WINS. By Robert Barr. Cloth, 313 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

MR. ROBERT BARR is an excellent fabricator of the short story. He selects a sympathetic *motif*, starts out at a lively gait, and not unfrequently endears himself to the reader by a sharp turn at the very end which opens out a vista that had not stretched before, even to the foreseeing sharp in short stories. This business-like celerity, crisp, virile style, and a humor which is entirely American, despite long exposure to the slow erosion of London, naturally add interest to their perusal.

All the thirteen stories in the volume (Mr. Barr is not superstitious) are good, tho, as inevitably happens when seven or eight short stories are strung together, some are emphatically better than the others, and two or three are unduly inferior. "The Great Mogul," "On the Housetop," "The Countess Decides," and "The Telegraph Message," are the best. "The Long-Distance Telephone," is an up-to-date ghost story. Every modern improvement or discovery in the world of matter or in handling natural forces insinuates approximation to spiritual forces on the other side of the wall as well as to the same on this.



ROBERT BARR.

In all the stories but one the love of man and woman is the substance of the story and in most of them its greatest charm. "On the Housetop" tells of a man who lives near the roof of a seventeen-story sky-scraper. He is awakened, one night, by sounds that indicate a fire in the building, several stories below. "He was paying an exorbitant rent because the Zenith Apartment House was fireproof; but somehow this remembrance brought little consolation to him at the moment he stood by the window," and saw the fire-engines below. Almost before thought of himself there came to his mind the hope that a beautiful woman artist, whom he had never spoken to but longed to know, and who occupied the adjoining apartment, had not come home the night before. He knocks at her door and tells her there is a fire. She emerges "in a loose dressing-gown" and much fear. They try to descend the stairs but are prevented by the smoke, and the man proposes that they take to the flat roof, as the coolest spot. They do; engage in conversation; get on the subject of the young man's latest book and have bantering talk about it that smacks of a flirtatious couple. He tells her that his latest novel, which she has read as well as his others, is his best, because, for the first time, he had met a woman who was his inspiration. Of course she is the woman, and when she discovers this (about three pages after the reader does, for Mr. Barr can not always be blind to the sequel), they have got so far that "he took her willing hand and drew her to him, his kiss lightly touching brow and cheek, finding its abiding-place on her thrilling lips." Just then a trap-door is pushed open and a fireman's head appears with the cheering news that the fire is out.

"The fire! *What* fire?" stammered Gilbert Strong. Now all of this is as boldly improbable as possible, yet so hypnotically does Mr. Barr exercise his story that the reader himself comes back to the fire with almost a start. Here is compliment enough to any story-teller.

It is because Robert Barr tells his story so zestfully, directly, and with such conviction that only analysis betrays the fact that the charm of the story mainly lies in that alone. For, altho he is ingenious enough, the invention and plot are mainly simple. He is not balked by improbability in motifs, feeling doubtless that he can overcome a little thing like that.

THE EVOLUTION OF AN EVOLUTIONIST.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Herbert Spencer. Two vols., pp. xv.+654; vii.+613 Price, $5.50 net. D. Appleton & Co.

THERE are few books so impersonal as that "System of Synthetic Philosophy" (including the subsidiary volumes) to which the late Herbert Spencer devoted his life with such gallant persistence. It comes somewhat as a surprise, therefore, to find this account of himself surcharged with personal and egotistical feeling. The egotism displayed in these volumes is simply colossal. The whole universe is regarded simply as affording material for thought for that highest product of evolution—the philosopher of evolution. He records the minutest incident in his career that helped or retarded his devotion to the work of his life. He records his many changes of address seemingly with the intention that the houses will henceforth receive some mark of distinction. Most men care to trace their ancestry because of the distinction of their ancestors. Herbert Spencer analyzes his parents and grandparents in order to trace back the qualities that made himself great. So important does he consider everything relating to himself that of malice aforethought he has added to his autobiography appendices on a scale of equivalents, a velocimeter, and skew arches, with an invalid-bed and fishing-rod joint, some of which come almost with a refreshing effect after the intense concentration on a personality of almost inhuman dulness.

As depicted by himself, Herbert Spencer seems to have been the type of a pedant. There is scarcely a human touch in the whole twelve hundred pages except occasionally when he quotes some of his early letters, from which one can see that his dulness was achieved, and not a natural product. Like most autodidacts he does not reverence nor respect other people's opinions, and passes judgments on Homer, Wagner, and Raphael which are almost amusing for want of point. Philosophy is supposed to have begun with the dictum that man is the measure

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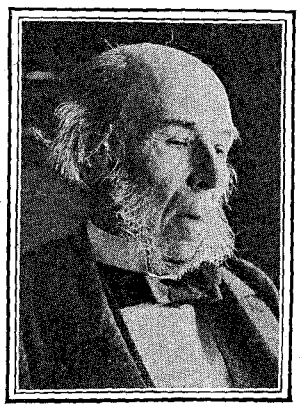
of the universe. Herbert Spencer has certainly not got beyond that primitive standpoint.

Yet, when all is said and done, one can not but be impressed by the consistent manner in which the philosopher applies his remarkable powers of analysis to his own career. It is impressive to see him tracing his independence to this particular strain in his ancestry; his egotism—which he fully recognizes—to that; to see him discussing how far his character would have been changed if his father had been more like his uncle, who was really his educator; or whether he would have made a good engineer, in which profession he remained till he was close on thirty. What can one expect of a young lad whose letters to his father mainly consisted in propositions in Euclid worked out by some novel method? Only when he writes to his friend Lott does any touch of human feeling become expressed in this depressing work.



HERBERT SPENCER.

Of course, Herbert Spencer met so many distinguished people that his account of them is necessarily of considerable interest. The references to his relations to the Leweses—George Eliot and her "husband"—have naturally attracted attention as almost the sole bright passages in the book; but even here we get nothing very definite, none of those illuminating anecdotes which light up the character and give us insight into new phases of it. He speaks cold-bloodedly of George Eliot as if he had had the choice of selection and decided that she did not satisfy his ideal of a woman. One would like to have had her account of the relations. Spencer speaks with more than usual warmth of Huxley and Tyndall, but it is extraordinary that men of such brilliancy should have admitted him to their circle. Perhaps after all he was not so philosophic as his autobiography would appear to indicate.

Even on the side on which it might have been expected to have been more instructive, this book is somewhat of a disappointment. He attempts roughly to give an estimate of the influence which led to the synthetic philosophy. He only incidentally refers to the most vital one of all. The distinction between him and Darwin was the recognition of the inheritance of acquired faculties which he undoubtedly derived from Lamarck, and in these volumes he mentions being attracted to Lamarck's view by the attack on them in Lyell's geology. Yet not a word is said as to the influence of Lamarck upon his system. Herbert Spencer was especially "techy" on anything which implied a doubt of his originality; yet, after all, a large majority of the ideas in his works can be traced back to Lamarck, Hamilton, and Tyler. Where he was most original—in his views about government and education—he has been least influential.

For American readers these volumes have some additional interest on account of the large part that American sympathy played in the inner history of Herbert Spencer's work. But for Youmans, the "Sociology" and the "Ethics" would not have appeared, and he does full justice to this assistance. His account of his own voyage to America is as disappointing as the rest of the work. His observations are as superficial as those of the ordinary globe-treader, tho, it is true, he has an ingenious and elaborate defense of ice-water. Apart from the picture of dogged persistence and stern independence which these grave pages present, Herbert Spencer's autobiography is dull and unprofitable in the extreme.

THE WAR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE LIFE OF JOHN A. ANDREW, GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1861-1865. By Henry Greenleaf Parsons. In two volumes. Cloth, 654 pp. Price, $5 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AT first glance it seems strange that the life of a man so important to his State, and through that to the country at large during its most critical period, as was John Albion Andrew, should remain so long unwritten. Now that it appears, one can not but feel grateful that the tardy task is so well executed. All official correspondence records in the State House, private correspondence preserved by the family, and letters passing between the governor and prominent men of the period, will be found within these volumes.

The effect shows a remarkable man peculiarly fitted to deal with a remarkable period. Andrew stands out as the very incarnation of American characteristics that are every day becoming more rare. He was emphatically a typical representative of the older American stock, and in his own personal dealings exhibited the very best traits of the Puritan character mellowed by time and the exigencies of modern life. He was, moreover, as rich in temperamental endowment as in sterling principle. In these pages we see him as his friends knew him, a man in whom certain traits commonly ranked as feminine were conspicuous. His spontaneous sympathy, his enthusiasm, his philanthropy—all inheritances from a mother as remarkable for endowments of heart as of head—were in his case balanced by a legal astuteness and a personal force not easy to define.

Naturally a man of such temper drew notice to himself, even among political parties. The period was one of movement, intellectual, political, and religious. Boston was then in its most Athenian mood. Emerson was preaching Transcendentalism. Unitarianism was in the ascendant. Andrew was of the latter cult and in full sympathy with the work of James Freeman Clark. In the midst of all this intellectual activity flourished also that purblind movement known as Knownothingism. It was perhaps largely due to the political tangle that certain men of foresight and compromise on the Republican side chose him as candidate for governor. Once in power the man's broad, eclectic, and humanitarian traits displayed themselves. Men of every stripe of political opinion working for the national good found him in touch with them. His democratic soul expanded to every demand. It is significant, too, of the homogeneity of interests in New England that Charles Francis Adams, then the foremost Northern Democrat in official life at Washington, and as such peculiarly conversant with the sentiments of Southern leaders, took it upon himself to open correspondence with Andrew which kept the latter fully informed of every phase of Southern revolt. Even the attack on Sumter was foretold by astute Adams. With this posthumous knowledge now revealed, one is less surprised concerning Andrew's preparatory drilling of troops and his executive force that enabled Massachusetts regiments to be at the seat of war before most of the other States in the Union were so much as really awake to the necessities of the occasion.

Apart from the life of the man portrayed, the book forms a veritable panorama of the most momentous period in the life of this country.

SPAIN AS SEEN BY A LITERARY TRAMP.

A TRAMP IN SPAIN. By Bart Kennedy. Cloth, 308 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Frederick Warne & Co.

THE contents prove the title of this book no misnomer. Starting from Gibraltar, the author tramped the whole length and breadth of the peninsula (ending his journey at the tiny republic of Andorra), armed with only a revolver and his passport, and having for luggage a knapsack containing his most cherished possession, a camera. There are twenty-four full-page illustrations, drawings, and photographs taken *en route*.

Allowing for a few snapshot judgments of things and people, and for certain British-bred limitations in his point of view, Mr. Kennedy presents the ideal method of seeing a strange land and people. Contrasted with most books written by foreigners about countries where they have sojourned and been entertained by one class only of the inhabitants, it is a distinct pleasure to come upon the Bohemian, irresponsible record resulting from a tour like this. It is especially so when the record concerns a people of whom we personally know so little as we know of the people of Spain—a people concerning whom English novelists from Charles Kingsley down have concocted so much evil from the depths of insular imaginings.

Mr. Kennedy knew nothing of the Spanish language, which fact brought him into situations that make amusing reading. Yet despite all drawbacks, he got on wonderfully with the people. With the country folk in particular he made warm friends. He fell in with tramps—professional ones—with policemen, priests, judges, lawyers, farmers, innkeepers, and hobnobbed with bull-fighters. He witnessed a noted fight, of which he gives a vividly picturesque account, and he came away with a better opinion of the sport than he had ever previously thought he could entertain, and with his sympathies on the side of the man rather than on that of the bull; for if the man misses his aim by the fraction of an inch and thereby inflicts needless pain, he has to deal with a public who gives "*malo matador*" no quarter. He made acquaintance and supped with a successful matador at a café—"a well-set, good-looking young man with a quick, dangerous look in his eyes, . . . who might have passed as a prize-fighter with artistic leanings." Elsewhere he describes these men in general as "quick, skilful, brave men who take their lives in their hands every time they go into the arena." To the successful ones even the Spanish grandees show the utmost consideration.

Mr. Kennedy shows himself keen and minute in noting the differences in people and customs in the different provinces. In Castile, native pride amounts to a reserve that touches sullenness. In Guadalajara he found the people powerfully built, with strong, hard, broad features, suggesting the Scotch. Throughout all northern Spain light hair and blue eyes were not uncommon. The Catalans are as virile and full of energy as are the people of Northern England. But the people of Andalusia and Granada charmed him—a brilliant, gay, courteous, lovable people. Nowhere in Spain did he see any one who reminded him of the loutish or brutal types of his own land.

The book is vivacious, but without literary distinction. There is too much repetition of words.

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"Euripides Iphigenia in Tauris."—Edited by William N. Bates. (American Book Company.)

"Die Meistersinger."—Richard Wagner. Edited by W. P. Bigelow. (American Book Company.)

"El Sí De Las Niñas."—Leandro F. De Moratin. (American Book Company.)

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"Our Bodies and How We Live."—Albert F. Blaisdell. (352 pp.; Ginn & Co.)

"A Daughter of Dale."—Emerson Gifford Taylor. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

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Sweet its exultant throb and thrill,
Sweet is the calm and hush succeeding,
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In the fall of 1901, although we had just completed a net gain on our balance sheet for the previous season of $23,086.58, it was determined, that with improved machinery, this plant was capable of earning three or four times this amount. We therefore commenced a thorough investigation of machines for blowing jars, but were absolutely unable to find any that could successfully compete with our own hand-made product. By a peculiar coincidence, too long to enumerate here, we learned of the invention we now have in perfect operation. We have spent thousands of dollars constructing these machines, and after two years have brought them up to a state of absolute commercial perfection, and right now are running three of them, turning out the most perfect ware at the rate for each machine of sixteen per minute, of pints, quarts and half gallons, of the world-famous Mason's Fruit Jars, and are to-day booked with orders in excess of our present manufactured product.

With land, buildings and machinery appraised at a sound value of $193,101, to say nothing of patent rights, good will of a business established for sixty-three years, and representing the standard of fruit jar manufacture, it was decided that it was absurd and unbusinesslike to continue running on a basis of 30,000 gross of jars, when we could, with proper capital, and comparatively small excess cost, turn out 80,000 gross per annum with our present equipment. Our profits on these jars exceed a dollar per gross. The demand is practically unlimited, and we could sell 150,000 gross as easily as we now sell 30,000. No salesmen have been employed whatsoever. The jobbing houses who desire these goods order by mail, or send their buyers to the factory, as there is practically no competition, our jars being the recognized standard of the world. The stockholders and directors were therefore called into consultation, and the question of taking care of this increased product carefully gone over, and it was decided that on the additional 50,000 gross we could easily earn $50,000 or over. They consented, therefore, to mortgage this valuable property under first-mortgage bonds, based on a valuation of less than 65 per cent. of the sound value of the property, and include in that mortgage the entire plant. You will appreciate that unless the officers, directors and stockholders were absolutely assured of the ability of this property to earn at least two or three times its present profits, that they would not willingly approve a first-mortgage bond issue.

If Mason's Fruit Jars were sold at all seasons, we could easily take care of our additional output on the profits of one year's running, but unfortunately Nature, in temperate climates, does not produce fruit and vegetables all the year round. We therefore commence operations for the season on the first day of September, and pile up goods in our warehouses until the fruit season opens in Spring. We then commence selling, and as usual in all business transactions, extend 30, 60 and 90 days' credit to A1 concerns who are well rated. In this way, you see, our entire capital is tied up for practically a year, and that is one of the reasons why the profits are so large. The goods are standard and are considered excellent security by the banks for any reasonable amount we care to borrow. The policy of this organization, however, is to control their own capital, so that in the event of depression or through a still further increased demand, the plant can run to its full capacity, for in a certain way, the poorer the financial condition of the country, the better our business, as people who, in good times, buy poisonous tin-can goods at store prices, in bad times put up their own fruit and vegetables in glass jars.

None of our statements are based on theories or experimental operations. In the season of 1898 and 1899 there was earned $21,283 99 on a product of 32,548 gross of Mason's Fruit Jars, costing $128,007.36 and selling for $149,291.35. In the season of 1899 and 1900, we practically stopped operations for the installation of a new glass tank of seventy-five tons capacity, gas plant and other modern machinery, tank and lehrs alone costing over $25,000. In the season of 1900 and 1901 our balance sheet showed a net gain of $23,089.58. In 1901 and 1902 we practically turned our factory into a machine shop for experimental work and installation of these automatic glass machines. In the seasons of 1902 and 1903 out of the product we turned out experimentally, during this season, and after spending thousands for the perfecting of these machines, we still showed a net profit of $5,392.51, and were not in operation except for experimental purposes.

Our present season of 1903 and 1904 is not as yet complete, and will not be until the first day of July of this year, but on the first day of September, 1903, we opened our factory for the purpose of making final improvements on the machines and putting the plant in working order, and on the first day of January of this year we began running, and are to-day, and have been since that time, turning out at the rate of 16 jars per minute out of each machine, or about 48 per minute out of the three machines, running at night and in day time on two nine-hour shifts. Our product, therefore, for this year, running from January 1st to July 1st, a period of six months instead of ten (ten months being a full season, on account of excessive heat in summer from the furnace) and based on 15,000 jars per day, should be over 2,000,000 jars, and our net balance sheet, therefore, on this half season's

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running, should show over $20,000, the plant in operation but 18 hours out of the 24. To run our full capacity, therefore, we require about $100,000 additional capital, so that we can put on three shifts of men on these machines, eight hours' work for each shift, and in this way run our product up to between 80,000 and 100,000 gross of jars per season, at a profit of $1.00 a gross or over, or a net gain on our balance sheet of between $80,000 and $100,000.

We offer these 6 per cent. First Mortage Bonds in denominations of $500 and $1000 each, at their face value. These Bonds in every way offer decided advantages over any banking or other investment. They pay, to start with, at least two per cent. more than savings banks. If a bank closes its doors, the depositors are usually fortunate if they receive half of their money. If this plant closes its doors, no matter what the reason, there is at least $200,000 worth of real property of the most valuable kind, with only $120,000 to be realized upon it, and the plant capable of earning over half the total amount of the bond issue each year, with proper capital, managed by even an ordinary competent glass manufacturer, to say nothing of the good-will of a business established sixty-three years, patent rights, trade marks, or the raw and manufactured material, running up into thousands of dollars, that are kept constantly on hand, which are as salable as wheat at the proper season, all of which assets are fully covered by the mortgage filed with the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo, N. Y.

OFFICERS

President A. J. Mansfield, Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Mansfield owned and operated this property for over thirty years, and his reputation and standing is beyond question, as you can easily prove by writing to any Bank or Banker or to any individual or concern in Lockport.

Our Vice-President S. J. Clark is a well-known resident of Lockport and devotes his entire time to the works.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. George E. Emerson, who has been known and respected in Lockport for years, and who is one of the best known practical glass manufacturers in this country.

Mr. C. A. Harris, General Manager, is a thoroughly executive man of wide business experience, and is well known both in Lockport and New York.

The total salaries of officers amount to $8,840 and cannot be increased except at stockholders' annual meeting.

COMPLETE INFORMATION

We have copies of the following papers on file and will be glad to send any or all of them on request

Public appraisers' official report.

Minutes of all meetings, which includes amount paid to Mr. Mansfield for his property, and full data as to the organization.

Certificate of Incorporation.

By-Laws.

Bond and Mortgage as filed with the Trustees.

Letters received from all parts of the country from concerns who have transacted business with us as far back as fifty years ago.

Interested testimony in the shape of individual opinions of each officer.

Balance Sheet.

In order that savings bank depositors shall suffer no loss of interest by immediate withdrawals we have made the following arrangement for payments.

On June	15, 1904,	-	25%
" August	25, 1904,	-	20%
" Nov.	25, 1904,	-	20%
" Jan.	25, 1905,	-	20%
" March	25, 1905,	-	15%

Payments in full may be made under discount at the rate of 6% per annum. Bonds bear interest from April 9, 1904, which will be allowed to purchasers.

The 20 per cent. stock bonus is pledged by Mr. A. J. Mansfield out of his individual holdings.

In view of the fact that Japanese Government Bonds carrying 6% interest and offered at very little less than par with no bonus of any kind, were several times oversubscribed and as this issue is limited to $120,000 (a portion of which is already subscribed) bearing 6% interest and carrying a bonus of 20% in the capital stock of the company, we suggest that those who wish to purchase these bonds make their applications immediately, as subscriptions will be filled according to priority of receipt.

Subscription books will open at the office of the Mansfield Glass Works, Tribune Building, New York City, at 10 A.M. the fifteenth day of June, 1904, and close at 3 P.M., the same day. The right is reserved to return remittances and cancel subscriptions and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

From Inventory of March 1, 1904

Authorized Capital, $280,000 **Subscribed Capital, $155,700**

ASSETS

Stock on hand, raw and finished	$ 59,926.92
Amount of book accounts considered good	8,477.79
Cash on hand and in bank	2,683.22
Machinery and fixtures	102,801.96
All other assets exclusive of patent rights, horses, wagons, etc	1,500.00
Prepaid Insurance Prem: $281.73. Unpaid Subscriptions $280	561.73
Real estate and buildings	88,843.00
Total assets,	$264,794.62

LIABILITIES

For merchandise	$58,866.78
For machinery and fixtures	
For borrowed money	14,805.00
For mortgage on Real Estate	Authorized but not issued
For all other liabilities	60,000.00
Total Liabilities	$133,671.78
Total Assets over Liabilities	$131,122.84

INSURANCE ON STOCK	$47,600.00
INSURANCE ON BUILDINGS	20,000.00
	$67,600.00

BANK AND OTHER REFERENCES

Buffalo Audit Co.
Clarke Bros., Bankers, N. Y.
National Exchange Bank, Lockport.
Niagara County Nat'l Bank, Lockport.
S. Curt. Lewis, Banker, Lockport.
Marine Bank, Buffalo.
Fidelity Trust Co., Buffalo.

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Head Offices
Tribune Building, New York City

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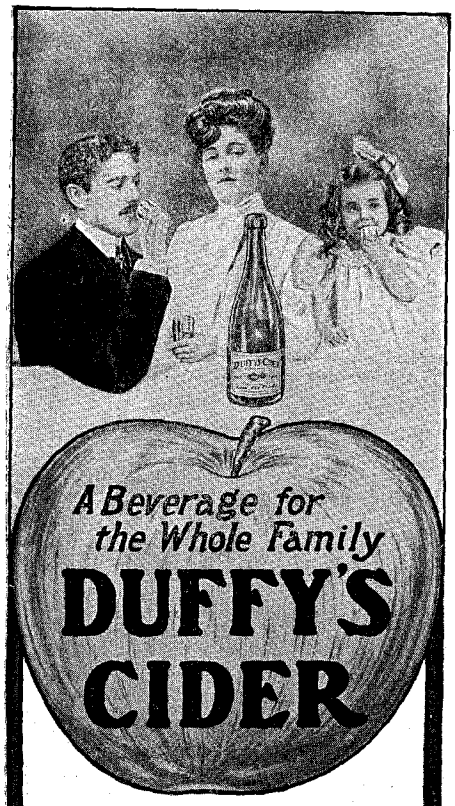

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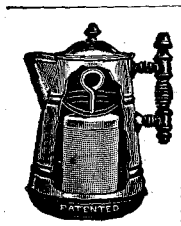

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Firm is the heart tho the voice may falter,
Whole is her trust as the circling band
Welding, before the eternal altar,
Soul unto soul as hand to hand.

So be she now and so forever,
Bride to the man she loves the best;
Time, nor trouble, nor death dissever,
Discord threaten, nor doubt molest.

Whether the bride be high or lowly,
Whether the wedding be grand or small,
True be the trust and the kiss be holy,
Else is nothing, and Love is All.

—*From The Delineator.*

Jeanne D'Arc.

By ALFRED AUSTIN.

(Poet Laureate of England.)

Goddess of battles, with the maiden sword
And blameless banner, when to France availed
Not all her gallant manhood, helmed and mailed
To drive from off her soil the alien horde
That over pasture, hamlet, vineyard poured,
You with your unarmed innocency scaled
The walls of war, and, where man's might had failed,
Crowning, enthroned the Anointed of the Lord.
And should France yet again be called to scare
The stranger from her gates, and hurl back thence
Feet that would violate her frontiers fair,
Not meretricious sycophant of sense,
But the pure heart and patriotic prayer,
Once more would prove her rescue and defense.

ASHFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.

—*From The Independent.*

PERSONALS.

Sarah Bernhardt's First Role.—Sarah Bernhardt, perhaps the greatest actress of our time, is contributing to *The Strand Magazine* a story of her career, not only in the theatrical world, but also in social life. The first instalment of her story appears in the May issue of that magazine, and it tells entirely of her childhood days. While at the Grand Camp Convent, at Versailles, she was given her first rôle, and she thus describes how she came to take part in a play:

I was only a fragile child at that time, interesting rather than pretty, in spite of my rose-colored lips, my "heavenly eyes," as the nuns called them, and my light gold hair. It is from that far-back time that my earliest theatrical souvenirs date. It was St. Catherine's Day, a general holiday in all the convents for girls, but with us, this year, it was a very great day. Much more attention than usual had been given to the rehearsals of the play that was to be performed. The subject of the piece had been taken from the Bible. It was the journey of young Tobias, and had been written by Sister Thérèse.

The girls who had rôles were wild with delight. They had had committee meetings, at which they discussed the quality of the piece, and I may add that it was unanimously pronounced perfectly wonderful. All around me I heard nothing but exclamations of joy and admiration, and I alone was wretched, absolutely wretched, for I had no rôle. What misery I endured in the midst of all this joy! My dear Mother—as we called the elder girls who looked after us—never thought of trying to comfort me nor yet to reason with me; she was too much taken up herself with the great event. I could, therefore, weep and fume to my heart's content. I knew all the rôles by heart, and I thought that most of the girls recited their parts very

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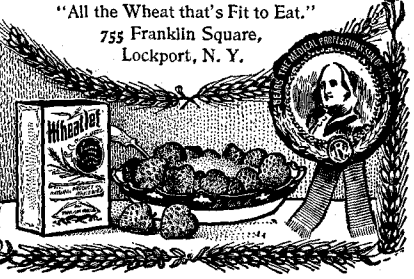

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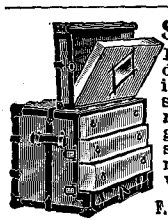

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badly. Finally I undertook to coach Louise Bugnet in her rôle. She was to play the part of the guiding angel, and she could not manage it at all. She was ten years old, and I liked her very much. She was my special friend. "How silly you are!" I said to her. "If I were in your place I should not be at all nervous. Listen! this is how I should say it." And standing in front of her I went through her part, and she then repeated it much better after me. But the next day, at the final rehearsal, in the large room which we used on holidays, she was seized with such a trembling fit that she could not utter a single word. We were all there together, and Mother Sainte-Appoline was drilling us in her own way. She imitated Monseigneur Sibour, who was to be present at the performance, and she said, "When he does like this you must all clap," and when she clapped her long, delicate hands together, it sounded as tho there were cotton-wool between them.

I should have enjoyed all this immensely if I had not been furious. I knew all the rôles and had not a single word to say. Most of the girls were beaming with pride; Louise Bugnet alone was crying and sobbing. I thought her very stupid.

"That child will never get through her part," exclaimed the Mother Superior.

"Oh, no, I can't; I am sure I can't!" sobbed my poor little friend.

There was a general uproar, and all at once I felt my childish heart leap with the wildest joy. The blood seemed to boil in my veins, and, rushing from the platform, I jumped on to a form. "Mother! Mother!" I exclaimed, "I know the rôle. Would you like me to take it?"

Everybody was looking at me. I was trembling, but I felt quite brave. I knew the part and was sure of myself.

Mother Sainte-Sophie, the superior of the convent, an adorable creature (one of the happy memories of my childhood), answered: "Well, my dear, let me hear you."

I tossed back my refractory hair, and, bold and panting, proceeded to recite the rôle of the guiding angel.

"There!" I exclaimed, when I came to the end.

My schoolfellows laughed, the sisters smiled, but, very much encouraged, I mounted on to the little platform and the rehearsal commenced.

"It will be all right," every one said, and I felt very proud, but still I was afraid lest I should not get through well enough.

When the rehearsal was over the luncheon bell rang but I could neither eat nor drink: I felt choked and oppressed. How many times since then I have had this same sensation of physical anguish!

Mme. Bernhardt goes on to describe the sensations of the final production of the piece. She writes:

I felt paralyzed, and a shudder ran through me from the back of my neck to my feet. I fancy that I missed the right moment for appearing on the scene, as one of the girls pushed me forward, just as my professor, Monsieur M. Provost, had to do some years later when I made my *début* in "Iphigenia" at the Comédie Française. My entrance was a success, for I had a sudden fit of self-assurance, altho I was really half-delirious with fright, and I went through my part very well, adding whole phrases to it. I scarcely knew what I was saying, but I continued nevertheless.

When the piece was over the guiding angel was sent for by Monseigneur. I was perfectly triumphant.

"What's your name, my child?" asked Monseigneur.

"Sarah," I replied.

"That name must be changed," he said, smiling.

"Yes," answered the Superior, "her father wants her to be baptized and to be called Henriette; the ceremony is to take place in a month."

"Well, Sarah or Henriette," said Monseigneur, "here is a medal that you must always wear, and the next time I come here you must recite some poetry, 'Esther's Prayer,' for me."

Monseigneur then kissed me, and this caused some jealousy. I promised him that I would learn "Esther's Prayer" for his next visit. I had only a vague idea of what he meant by poetry. I knew some fables, but was not aware that they were poetry. I asked to have something to learn at once for Monseigneur, and "Esther's Prayer" was given to me. I began to study it without a moment's delay. Alas! I was never to recite it to him. A few days later, one morning after prayers, when we were all assembled in the chapel, the almoner, who was deeply moved, told us in a short address that Monseigneur Sibour had just been assassinated.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 23.—An explosion on the Russian battle-ship *Orel* kills ten men and seriously damages the ship. The Chinese in Manchuria are reported to be well armed and eager to rise against the Russians. The State Department at Washington, it is reported, will not protest to Russia against the planting of floating mines in open sea; this action of Russia causes much criticism in European capitals.

May 24.—Russian cavalry attacks General Kuroki's advanced lines, northwest of Feng-Wang-Cheng, driving the Japanese back in many places with heavy loss. The Cossacks recapture and destroy the town of Anju, in Northern Korea. Port Arthur is again bombarded.

May 25.—General Kuropatkin reports that 40,000 Japanese have been concentrated at Feng-Wang-Cheng, and that small detachments are moving slowly on Sio-Yen. Cossacks burn a royal mausoleum and desecrate many shrines at Ham-Heung, Northern Korea. Widespread popular disturbances are reported to be occurring in the interior of Russia, and it is said that more than 600 Nihilists have been hanged in Moscow and other cities for taking part in uprisings.

May 26.—Kin-Chow is captured by the Japanese after desperate fighting, the Japanese driving the Russians to Liushutu, and thence to a point near Port Arthur; the losses on both sides are said to be heavy. General Rennenkempf's Cossacks are said to have got in the rear of General Kuroki, capturing two convoys and two companies of Japanese troops, and cutting the telegraph communication with Korea. The Japanese prize court at Sascho dismisses all appeals for the restitution of neutral cargoes seized after the outbreak of the war.

May 27.—Following up his victory in the capture of Kin-Chow, General Oku drives the Russians from their supposedly impregnable position on Nan-Shan Hill, outside of Kin-Chow. A complete blockade of Port Arthur is announced, and also that 18,000 Japanese troops, with heavy guns, have landed at Taku-Shan.

May 28.—Nan-Kwan-Ling is occupied by the Japanese, and the Russian force at San-chi-li-pao is driven southward. The Russians evacuate Dalny. The Japanese general staff announces that General Oku's losses at Kin-Chow and Nan-Chan Hill were 3,000 killed and wounded, while the Russian casualties were said to be more than 2,000.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 23.—France emphasizes the diplomatic rupture by recalling its Minister at the papal court.

May 24.—The Bogota Government intimates that it does not care to receive a minister from the United States, because of the bitterness felt by the Colombians against this country.

May 26.—The Tibetans cut the communications of Colonel Younghusband's British force at Gyantse.

May 27.—The French Chamber of Deputies approves the Government's action recalling the Ambassador to the Vatican, but refuses to end the Concordat at present.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

May 25.—Ohio Democrats name an unpledged delegation to the National Convention; but adopt the unite rule. The majority of the delegates favor Judge Harmon. The Alabama Democrate state conventien does not instruct its delegates, but a majority of the delegates favor Judge Parker; the unit rule is adopted.

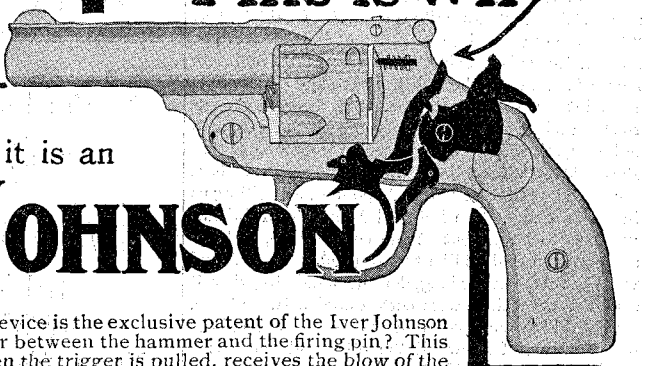
May 26.—The delegates elected by the Maryland Democrats, tho uninstructed, are solidly in favor of Senator Gorman's nomination for President.

May 27.—It is announced that experts of the Department of Agriculture have discovered an ant which preys on the boll weevil, in Guatemala, and will introduce it into the cotton-growing States.

May 28.—Senator Matthew Stanley Quay dies at Beaver, Pa.

The Merchant Marine Commission, named by

Accidental Discharge Impossible—



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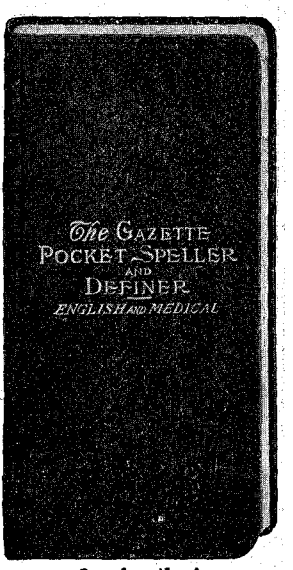

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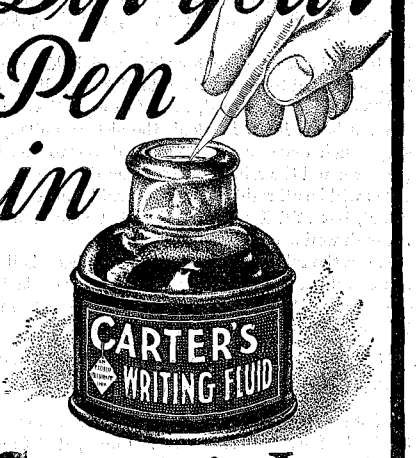

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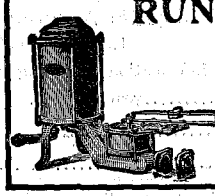

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Congress to devise legislation for the restoration of American shipping, begins its sessions in Baltimore.

May 29.—The President warmly praises the bravery of the officers and men of the battle-ship *Missouri* on the occasion of the recent accident; a medal of honor is awarded to Monssen.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 23.—It is reported that fifty-three Filipinos were massacred by Moros in Mindanao on May 12.

May 24.—The Post-office Department announces a crusade against patent-medicine manufacturers who deceive the public in their advertisements and circulars.

May 25.—James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett are acquitted of charges of conspiracy in connection with their former duties as law officers of the Post-office Department by the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, La kawanna and Western Railroad Company, testifies before the Interstate Commission in New York, stating that there is no agreement between the roads to fix prices.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

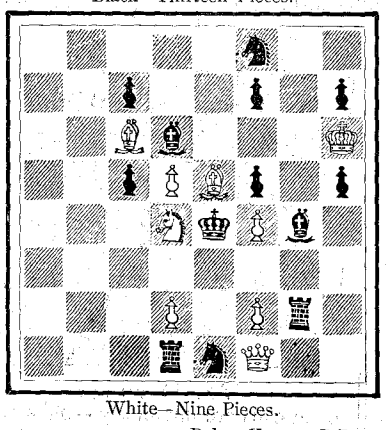
THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

SET NO. I.

MOTTO: "A Wreath of Nuts."

A. Problem 936.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



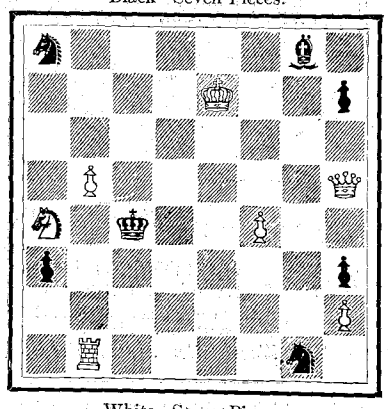
White—Nine Pieces.

5 s 2; 2 p 2 p 1 p; 2 B b 3 K; 2 p P B p 1 p; 3 S k P b 1; 8; 3 P 1 P r 1; 3 r s Q 2.

White mates in two moves.

B. Problem 937

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

s 5 b 1; 4 K 2 p; 8; 1 P 5 Q; S 1 k 2 P 2; p 6 p; 7 P; 1 R 4 s 1.

White mates in three moves.

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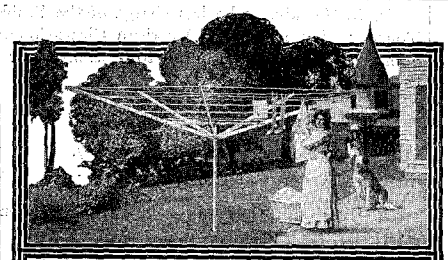

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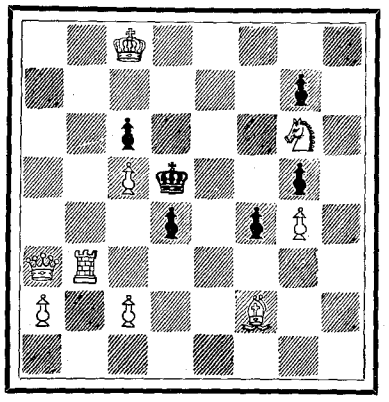
C. **Problem 938.**

Black—Six Pieces.



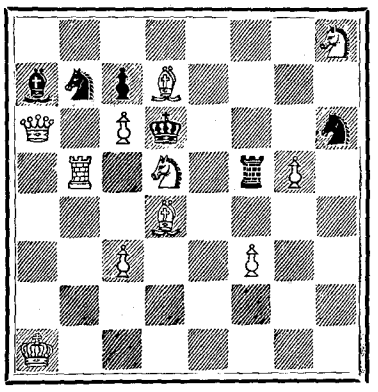
White—Nine Pieces.

2 K 5; 6 p 1; 2 p 3 S 1; 2 P k 2 p 1; 3 p 1 p P 1; Q R 6; P 1 P 2 B 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 939.**

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

7 S; b s p B 4; Q 1 P k 3 s; 1 R 1 S 1 r P 1; 3 B 4; 2 P 2 P 2; 8; K 7.

White mates in four moves.

Mr. X. Hawkins, who has charge of the Problem-Tourney of the Seventh American Chess-Congress, offers six months' subscription to *Checkmate* for the best solution of this set.

Solution of Problems

No. 930. Key-move: Q—K 7.

No. 931.

1. R—Kt 7 / B x R	2. Q—Kt 6 / R x Q	3. Kt—Q 6!! mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. Kt x P ch / K x P	3. Q—Kt 6, mate
1. ..... / R—K B 3	2. P—Kt 3, ch / K—B 6	3. Q x R P, mate
1. ..... / B—B 3	2. Q x R P / B—Kt 4	3. Q—R 2, mate
	2. ..... / B—R 5	3. Kt—Q 6, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; E. N.

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930: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Court, New York City; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; W. N. Woodbury, Yale University; M. Almy, Chicago; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; Dr. W. C. Clemo, Ironwood, Mich.; Z. G. Detroit; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; W. T. Moore, Anthony, Tex.; A. Hodges, Newton Center, Mass.; M. A. Lesser, New York City; W. F. Kern, Philadelphia; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; J. B Hornung, Detroit.

Comments (930): "All right"—M. M.; "Numerous good variations"—G. D.; "One of the finest specimens of Q-sacrifice I have seen"—F. S. F.; "A novel and strenuous situation"—J. H. S.; "Brilliant"—J. G. L.; "Ingenious and delightful"—J. H. C.; "A fiction in Chess; interesting if not practical"—J. F. C.; "Looks surprising"—J. G. O.

931: "Good"—M. M.; "The duals almost win it"—G. D.; "You have rarely published a superior composition"—F. S. F.; "A masterly and most entertaining work"—W. R.

Many solvers sent R—Kt 3 as Key-move of 931. This will not do, as Black plays 1 B—B 3 and White can not force mate in two moves.

In addition to those reported, R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans, got 924, 926; L. P. W., 929.

Games from the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

A LESSON BY MARSHALL.

In the hands of Frank Marshall old moves are made new with fresh genius, and variations that have been slumbering long in the books are alive and doing. The latest instance of this was in the ninth Cambridge Springs round, when Marshall struck out with the Counter Gambit to the Ruy Lopez against the worthy Hodges. The latter played close to base, traded off and maneuvred for a Draw, but Marshall enlarged a slight advantage into a win. A fine example of a good player outweighted by a better one.

HODGES. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	HODGES. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 Kt x Q	B—B 4
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	20 P—Kt 4	K R—K sq ch
3 B—Kt 5	P—K B 4 (a)	21 K—B sq	R—K 5
4 Q—K 2 (b)	Kt—B 3	22 Q Kt—Q 2	R—K B 5
5 P x P (c)	P—K 5	23 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 4	24 P—K R 3	Kt—K 6 ch
7 P x P	P x P	25 K—K 2	R—K sq
8 B—K Kt 5	B x P	26 K—Q 3	Kt x Kt P
9 Q Kt—Q 2	B—K 2	27 Kt x P	R—K 6 ch
10 Kt—R 4	B—Kt 5	28 K—B 2	R—B 7 ch
11 Q—B 4	Q—Q 3	29 Kt—Q 2	R (K 6)—K 7 (f)
12 KtxKP (d)	Q—Kt 5 ch		
13 Kt—Q 2	Castles Q R	30 Q R—Q sq	Kt—K 6 ch
14 P—K B 3 (e)	P—K R 3	31 K—Q 3	Kt x R
15 P x B	P x B	32 R x Kt	R—K 4
16 K Kt—B 3	Kt x P	33 K Kt—K 4	R—R 7
17 B x Kt	P x B	34 R—K B sq	R—Q 4 ch
18 P—B 3	Q x Q	35 K—B 2	B—K 6 wins.

(a) This defense to the Ruy Lopez is considered by theorists hazardous and bad, but Frank Marshall loves to go against the dicta of the wiseacres. Half the pleasure of his game is gone unless he wins through "unsound" play.

(b) P—Q 3 is the book-move, but Hodges knew that had been "tried."

(c) Q Kt—B 3 has more body to it, but White thinks he sees safety in a little hinky-dink change-off.

(d) Seizes Pawn to, if possible, square up game.

(e) The man with the under position generally has to make odd moves to keep his seat in the saddle, but

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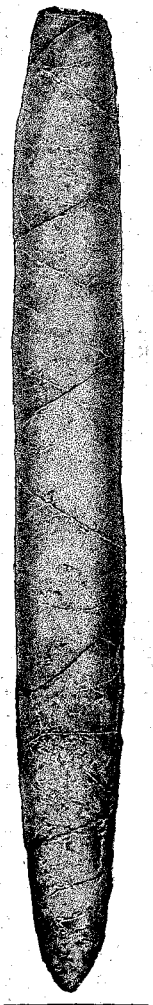
This man at seventeen was an officer in the United States Navy—at sixty, I repeat, is President of one of the largest corporations in the world. The intervening steps were made unaided. The same discriminating judgment that took him from the forecastle to the quarter-deck, from the office clerk's desk to the president's chair, prompts him to buy cigars from me at $5.00 per hundred, because he knows that he is getting a better cigar than he has heretofore bought for ten cents each.



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3	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	20	Q R-K Kt sq	R—Q B 2
4	Q Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3	21	Kt—Q sq	B—Kt 5
5	P—K 3	Kt—K 5	22	B x B	P x B
6	B—Q 3	P—K B 4	23	Kt—B 2	R—R sq
7	Kt—K 5	Q—B 3	24	Q—R 4	Q—B sq
8	B x Kt	Q P x B	25	Kt—R 3	R—K sq
9	P—K B 4	B—Q 3	26	Kt—Kt 5	P—Q Kt 4
10	B—Q 2	Castles	27	R—R 3	P—R 3
11	Q—R 5	Kt—Q 2	28	Kt x B	R x Kt
12	P—K Kt 4	Q—K 2	29	Q x R P	R x Kt
13	R-K Kt sq	Kt—Kt 3	30	B P x R	Kt—Kt 5
14	P—Kt 3	P—Q R 4	31	Q—R 7 ch	K—B 2
15	P—Q R 4	Kt—Q 2	32	Q x B P ch	wins.
16	P x P	P x P			
17	R—Kt 3	Kt—B 3			

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3	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26	Kt—Q 7	R—B 2
4	B—Kt 5	B—K 2	27	Kt(B6)-K5	R (B 2)—K 2
5	P—K 3	Castles	28	R x P	Kt—Kt 4
6	Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	29	R(B7)-Bsq	R—K 3
7	B—Q 3	P—Q Kt 3	30	Kt—B 4	B x Kt
8	P x P	P x P	31	P x B	Kt—R 2
9	Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2	32	R—Kt sq	Kt—B sq
10	P—B 4	Kt—K 5	33	Kt—K 5	K—Kt sq
11	B x B	Q x B	34	R—Kt 5	R—Q 3
12	B x Kt	P x B	35	KR-Kt sq	R(K)—Q sq
13	Castles	P—K B 4	36	P—B 5	P x P
14	Q-Kt 3 ch	K—R sq	37	R x P	P—R 5
15	Q R—B sq	Kt—B 3	38	R—Kt 7	R—Q Kt 3
16	K R—Q sq	Q R—B sq	39	R x Kt	R x R(B 8)
17	Kt—Kt 5	B—Q 4	40	R x R	R—B 8 ch
18	Q—R 4	P—Q R 4	41	K—B 2	R—B 7 ch
19	Kt—R 7	R—R sq	42	K—K sq	P—R 3
20	Kt(R7)-B6	Q—K 3	43	P—Q 5	R x R P
21	P—Q Kt 3	Kt—K sq	44	P—Q 6	R—R 8 ch
22	Q—Kt 5	Kt—Q 3	45	K—Q 2	R—R 7 ch
23	Q—K 2	R—B 3	46	K—B 3	Resigns.

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2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	40	Q—K 5	Q—Q 3
3	Q Kt—B 3	P—Q B 4 (a)	41	P—Kt 4	Q x Q
4	P—K 3	Q Kt—B 3	42	R x Q	B x Kt P(e)
5	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	43	P x B	R—B 7 ch
6	P—Q R 3	Kt—K 5	44	K—Kt 3	R—Q 6 ch
7	B—Q 3	Kt x Kt	45	K—B 4	R—B 5 ch
8	P x Kt	B—Q 3	46	R—K 4	R x R ch
9	Castles	Castles	47	K x R	R—Q 2
10	Q—K 2	Kt—R 4	48	K—B 4	P—R 5
11	P—K 4	P x B P	49	P—Kt 5	P x P ch
12	B x P	Kt x B	50	K x P	P—R 6
13	Q x Kt	Q—B 2	51	K—R 6	R—R 2 (f)
14	Q—Q 3	B—Q 2	52	R—R 7 ch	K—Kt sq
15	P—K 5	B—K 2	53	R-Kt 7 ch	K—B sq
16	Kt—Kt 5	B x Kt	54	K—R 7	K—K sq
17	B x B	K R—Q B sq	55	K—Kt 8	P—R 7
18	Q—Kt 3	K—R sq	56	P—R 6	P—R 8 (Q)
19	K R-K sq	P x P	57	P—R 7	Q x P
20	P x P	Q—B 6	58	P—R 8(Q)	K—K 2
21	Q—B 4	K—Kt sq	59	Q—R sq	R—Q 2
22	Q R-Kt sq	P—Q Kt 3	60	K—R 7	Q—B 4 ch
23	P—K R 4	Q x R P	61	K—R 6	P—K 4
24	P—R 5	P—K R 3 (b)	62	R—Kt sq	R—Q sq
25	B—R 4 (c)	R—B 6	63	Q-Kt 7 ch	Q—Q 2
26	Q—Kt 4	Q R—Q B sq	64	Q—B 3	Q—K 3 ch
27	K—R 2	Q—B sq	65	K—R 7	Q—Q 4
28	R—K 4	B—B 3	66	Q—R 3 ch	Q—Q 3
29	R—B 4	K—R 2	67	Q—B sq	P—K 5
30	P—B 3	B—Q 4	68	R—Kt 2	Q—B 4
31	Q—Kt 3	B—B 5	69	Q x Q ch (g)	P x Q
32	R-Q R sq	P—Q R 4	70	R—Kt 5	K—B 3
33	R—Kt 4	B—Q 6	71	R x P	R—K sq
34	B—B 6 (d)	P x B	72	R—B sq	P—K 6
35	P x P	R—Q sq	73	R-K Bsq ch	K—K 4
36	R—K sq	K—R sq	74	K—R 6	P—B 4
37	R—K 5	B—B 4	75	K—R 5	K—K 5
38	R—Kt 7	R x Q P	76	R—Q R sq	P—B 5 wins.

Notes.

(a) Kt—K B 3 is the usual move.

(b) White threatened P—R 6.

(c) Janowski is a brilliant player, and sometimes

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makes moves that seem to be risky. He evidently studied the position thoroughly before he made his 25th move. B x R P looks like a winning move; but a careful examination of the position shows that it is very hazardous: 25 B x R P, P x B; 26 Q x P, Q—B sq, etc. Against an inferior player this may win; but Janowski was afraid to risk it against Marshall.

(d) He thinks that he can afford to sacrifice the B at this juncture, thereby getting a P on B 6. The defense is difficult; but Marshall played it without an error.

(e This sacrifice stops White's attack. Had Marshall moved his B to safety, he probably would have lost.

(f) If Marshall had played P—R 7, Janowski would have made a Draw: 52 R—R 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 53 R—Kt 7 ch, K—R sq, for it is evident that Black can not play K—B sq, while his R is on Q 2.

(g) The trade of Q's is forced; and Marshall now wins easily

Final Score-Table Cambridge Springs International Tourney, 1904.

Players.	Nationality.	Marshall.	Janowski.	Lasker.	Marco.	Showalter.	Schlechter.	Tschigorin.	Mieses.	Pillsbury.	Fox.	Teichmann.	Lawrence.	Napier.	Barry.	Hodges.	Delmar.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Marshall	America		0	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	4	0	17½	4½
Janowski	France	1		0	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	3	2	18½	3½
Lasker	Germany	½	1		½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13½	4	2	17½	5½
Marco	Austria	½	½	½		½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11½	6	3	15½	7½
Showalter	America	½	½	½	½		½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	10½	7	3	14½	7½
Schlechter	Austria	½	½	½	½	½		½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	9½	8	3	13½	8½
Tschigorin	Russia	½	0	½	½	½	½		½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	8½	9	3	12½	9½
Mieses	Germany	0	0	0	½	½	½	½		½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	7½	9	4	11½	10½
Pillsbury	America	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½		½	½	½	½	½	1	1	6½	9	5	10½	11½
Fox	America	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½		½	½	½	½	½	1	5½	9	6	9½	12½
Teichmann	England	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½		½	½	½	½	½	4½	9	7	8½	13½
Lawrence	England	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½		½	½	½	½	3½	9	8	7½	14½
Napier	America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½		½	½	½	2½	9	9	6½	15½
Barry	America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½		½	½	1½	9	10	5½	16½
Hodges	America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½		½	½	9	11	4½	17½
Delmar	America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½		½	9	12	4½	17½
Won.		11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0					
Drawn.		4	3	3	3	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	6	9	9	9	9					
Lost.		0	2	3	4	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	6	6	6	6					
Won.	Total.	13	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	2	0	0	0	0					
Lost.	Total.	2	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	12	12					
		13½	12½	11½	10½	10½	9½	8½	8½	7½	6½	6½	5½	4½	4½	4½	4½					
		4½	5½	6½	7½	7½	8½	9½	9½	10½	11½	11½	12½	13½	13½	13½	13½					

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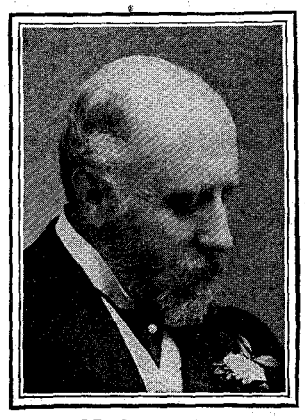

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